The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3063. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Highly Important News from Washington.

Advance of the Grand Army under Gen. McDowell.

A Corps d'Armee of Fifty-five Thousand Men.

The Rebels at Fairfax and Manassas to be Overwhelmed.

Full Details of the Battle of Carrick's Ford.

The Georgian Regiments Engaged Direct from Pensacola.

CAPTURE OF THEIR STANDARD.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Measures for the Suppression of Southern Piracy.

A Vote of Thanks to Gen. McClellan and his Officers and Men.

Legislation for the War Nearly Perfected.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 16.

The army in Virginia to-day took up the line of march for Richmond, *viâ* Fairfax and Manassas. The force starting to-day was fully fifty thousand strong, the number reaching by actual count about fifty-three thousand. These, as I wrote yesterday, are about three thousand Regular Infantry, Cavalry,

and Artillery, and fifty thousand Volunteers.

The two Rhode Island, the Seventy-first New-York, and the Second New-Hampshire, comprising Col. BURNSIDE'S Brigade, went over the Bridge about 4 o'clock this afternoon, and struck the road for Fairfax Court-house. The Twenty-seventh New-York, Col. SLOCUM, went over at 5 o'clock, and also took the Fairfax route-step. As these regiments came together and passed the encampments, the soldiers cheered lustily, and shouted congratulations to each other that they were fairly on the road to the rebel capital.

The De Kalb Regiment this afternoon went over the Bridge and went into Camp Runyon.

In all there have seven thousand men passed into Virginia since daylight.

ANOTHER NAME STRICKEN OFF.

The name of H. N. HERMANS has been stricken from the list of Lieutenants in the Army. He was one of the last appointments. His reputation was so bad that influential Senators frankly told Secretary CAMERON that he would be rejected if his name was sent to the Senate for confirmation. Upon being assured of the true character of HERMANS, the Secretary promptly caused his name to be stricken off.

MR. ANDREWS CONFIRMED.

RUFUS F. ANDREWS was to-day confirmed as Surveyor. The rules were suspended, and the vote was unanimous.

THE TARIFF.

I am assured by a member of the House Committee of Ways and Means that no modifications of the Morrill Tariff will be attempted at this session. Duties will be levied on tea, coffee and sugar, but further this Congress will not go—at least, such is the opinion of my informant. I also hear from some of the foreign Legations most interested, that they have abandoned all hopes of any modifications until the regular session.

CONGRESSIONAL MATTERS.

Messrs. RICE and TRAIN, of Massachusetts, who have been ill for some days, have so far recovered as to take their seats in the House.

The galleries of the Senate were crowded to-day to hear the speech of Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE. The audience of the ladies' gallery contained many of the wives and sisters of men who are in the rebel army. You could pick them out by the smiles with which they greeted the Senator's nearest approaching to treasonable utterances. The speech was not very brilliant, nor yet very conclusive.

THE SUMTER PRIZES.

The Spanish Government has promptly acceded to the demand of the Secretary of State for the rendition of the prizes brought into Spanish ports by the pirates of the *Sumter*. As these vessels had already passed beyond the jurisdiction of the Spanish authorities, the Spanish Minister incurred no great risk in conceding the right of the American Government to demand their return.

AID TO GEN. FREMONT.

Hon. J. P. C. SHANKS, of the Eleventh Congressional District of Indiana, has been appointed an aid on Gen. FREMONT'S staff, and has accepted the appointment. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 16.

As soon as the recent seizures by the privateers *Jeff. Davis* and *Sumter* became known, the Navy Department issued orders to the National vessels at New-York, Boston and Hampton Roads to proceed, without delay, in pursuit of them and all similar craft

An official letter from Fort Pickens received this morning mentions that the *Niagara* had been dispatched on a like errand.

Mr. JOHN JULIUS GUTMAN, of North Carolina, having refused to obey orders assigning him to duty, has been dismissed from the Navy.

Thirteen refugees, from Occoquon, Virginia, arrived here to-day. They escaped on Sunday night, and slept in the woods to avoid being taken by the rebels.

An order had been issued to muster them into the service of the Confederate States to-day.

Another gang of six, who left Monday night, are on their way hither. Loyal citizens in that vicinity are leaving as fast as they can get an opportunity.

Among the recent confirmations by the Senate was that of FRANK FULLER, of Portsmouth, N. H., as Secretary for Utah Territory.

The Tariff bill will be considered in the House to-morrow. The Committee of Ways and Means inserted nothing about iron, the duties of which they propose shall continue as under the present law. The duties on sugars range from 2½ to 6 cents per pound, according to form and quality. Molasses, 5 cents per gallon. All teas, 15, and all coffees, 5 cents per pound. Cocoa the same. Salt, 18 cents per 100 pounds. Russia hemp, 40; Manilla and other hemps of India, $25 per ton. All goods of war and merchandise, actually on shipboard and bound to the United States, or on deposit in warehouses and public stores, at the date of passage of the bill now considered, shall be subject to pay such duties as provided by law before, and at the time of passage of this act.

The Loan bill has passed both branches of Congress, and awaits the President's approval. One of the thirty amendments proposed by the Senate, and concurred in by the House, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange for coin or in payment of public dues, treasury notes bearing interest six per cent. for a period not exceeding twelve months; provided the amount at any one time so used shall not exceed $30,000,000, while the public faith is pledged for the redemption of the debt. The section pledging the duties on tea, coffee, spices, wines and liquors, also the excise and other internal tax, which may be received, is stricken from the bill. The Committee of Ways and Means will, it is understood, report an Excise and Internal Tax bill.

Gen. McDOWELL'S Army doubtless commenced a forward movement this afternoon. The departure of Col. EINSTEIN'S Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment for Gen. McDOWELL'S command yesterday makes the fiftieth full regiment of citizen soldiery that has been sent to him from this point, averaging quite 1,000 men each. That is exclusive of Regulars, 2,500 of whom have already joined him, with 1,000 more, including 600 marines, two full batteries of light artillery, &c., yet to be transferred to his command. The Rhode Island Regiments, New-York Seventy-first, Second New-Hampshire, the Marines and United States Artillery marched over the Long Bridge at 3 o'clock to-day, their several bands playing "Dixie." Col. BURNSIDE rode along by his Rhode Island Regiments, literally loaded down with bouquets.

The grand *Corps d'Armée* will doubtless number about 55,000 men.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM WASHINGTON.

IMMENSE PREPARATIONS FOR AN ADVANCE—TROOPS MOVED INTO VIRGINIA—GEN. M'DOWELL TO COMMAND, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 15, 1861.

The evidences of an immediate advance of our troops on the Virginia side are rapidly developing. The officers of the respective commands are in Washington, and here, there and everywhere you see horses standing before the doors of their residences, caparisoned for active service—hung around, as it were, with all the trappings of actual campaigning. If the weather proves fair, the movement must commence to-morrow morning. But the prospect now is that we shall by that time be in the midst of a heavy storm—the indications of rain being very strong.

Within the past thirty-six hours the forces on the Virginia side have been largely augmented. On Saturday afternoon Col. TAYLOR'S New-Jersey Regiment passed over Long Bridge, and encamped near Roche's Spring. Yesterday, Col. McLEAN'S Regiment, from the same State, crossed the river, and took up position by the side of Col. TAYLOR'S Regiment.

Yesterday afternoon the Twenty-first, New-York, Col. ROGERS, went over Long Bridge, and occupied Fort Runyon. At the same time the Seventeenth, New-York, Col. LANSING; the Eleventh and Ninth, Massachusetts, and the Michigan Fourth, went on steamers to Alexandria, and then took up positions south of that place.

This morning the Pennsylvania Twenty-seventh, Col. EINSTIEN, also embarked for Alexandria.

Capt. GRIFFIN'S battery of flying artillery, lately posted at the City Hall, and which was the main defence of the city through the dark days of April, is now in the advance on the Virginia side.

Capt. BREWER'S battery of artillery, from Fort Pickens, has reached Washington, and will go over the river as soon as the horses are recruited from the effects of their sea voyage.

The Thirty-sixth, New-York, Col INNES, and the Massachusetts Seventh, Col. COUCH, reached Washington last evening. They will go into camp on this side to-morrow morning.

The forces heretofore on the Virginia side have generally been advanced to make room for regiments sent over within the past three days—the right and left spreading out to permit a more extended line. Notwithstanding the heavy drafts upon the Washington camps, there are yet ten or twelve thousand men on this side of the line. The Rhode Islanders are still here, except the battery of the First Regiment, which is with PATTERSON'S Division, in *statu quo* at Martinsburgh.

It is finally determined that the command of the troops advancing from this vicinity shall be continued with Gen. McDOWELL. A determined effort was made to give his command to a Major-General, but thanks to the prompt and decisive action of the Press, the calamity was avoided. It needs but a glance at Gen. McDOWELL to discover his fitness for commanding men and to direct the movements of an army. He is a thorough soldier—conversant with all the theories of his calling, and having experience of actual service. He has that complete command of both the outlines and details of his command, which alone can insure success. If he can once get beyond the reach of red tape and routine, he will rival the brilliant achievements of LYON, SIEGEL and McCLELLAN. I hope he is to have opportunities for action. The labor he has endured in organizing the force now under his command, deserves the reward of opportunity—the opportunity to win on the field of battle a soldier's laurels.

In all but one arm—cavalry—the army under Gen. McDOWELL is most splendidly appointed. It is composed of New-York, New-England, Michigan, New-Jersey and Wisconsin troops, and in these regiments are men of all nationalities—men whose nationalities will conduce to a determined rivalry of valor. In front of these volunteers are heavy sections of flying artillery, (six and twelve-pounders,) and some 1,500 to 2,000 regulars. By the middle of the week the transportation service will be organized by Gen. MEIGS, so as to be efficient for the service of the troops. The supply of provisions and ammunition is ample—abundant for any emergency. What shall prevent this magnificent column—thus composed, equipped, provisioned and officered—from sweeping over the obstructions at Manassas that the rebels have raised to defend their rebel Government? Nothing but formula and waiting to dot i's and cross t's. Let us hope that it will break loose, and by its great weight gather that momentum which will prevent its arrest until it has fulfilled its destiny, and swept rebellion from the Potomac to the Gulf. LEO.

THE ADVANCE.

The special correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* telegraphs from Washington under date of July 15:

"The movement of troops yesterday across the river, the large transportation of ammunition, ambulances, &c., and the orders to move forward given to a large number of regiments, all point to one fact—the immediate advance upon Fairfax Court-house and Manassas Junction.

At Alexandria yesterday the Ohio regiment had orders to pack everything but their guns, uniforms, canteens and one blanket each, which they were to retain. The relief thus afforded would give them the free command of all their strength, and the use of their limbs, so requisite in an engagement. The goods thus left will be forwarded in wagons.

As the rebels have filled all the roads and avenues to Fairfax Court-house and Manassas Junction with trees, one thousand axes were distributed yesterday to troops in and near Alexandria, acting as sappers and miners. They were distributed in the following proportions: Four hundred to the New-Jersey, four hundred to the Connecticut, and two hundred to the Ohio Regiments.

This morning seventy-five Government wagons went over the Long Bridge, to move the camp equipage of the regiments now near the bridge, and about to advance toward Manassas Junction.

Col. EINSTEIN'S Regiment passed into Virginia this afternoon in fine spirits, and within twenty-four hours the following regiments have been added to the vast army previously on the opposite side of the river: Fourteenth, Seventeenth and Twenty-first New-York, Second New-Jersey, Seventh, Ninth and Eleventh Massachusetts, and Fourth Michigan Regiments, together with GRIFFIN'S Battery, hitherto stationed at the City Hall. Long trains of heavily loaded wagons, each drawn by four horses or mules, followed each regiment as it passed over into Virginia.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

OPERATIONS OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, July 15, *Viâ* BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 16.

Mr. RUSSELL, of the London *Times*, left here for Washington *viâ* Baltimore at midnight.

Dr. BELLOWS, President; FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, Secretary, and S. BABCE, Associate member of the Sanitary Commission, proceed to Washington to-night.

Dr. BELLOWS states that he finds the condition of the troops at Newport's News in many respects better than elsewhere, and had our volunteers at Old Point good clothing, matters would be greatly improved.

Dr. BELLOWS has made a diligent exploration of the camps, and his report will be highly interesting.

The Committee state that in many parts of the country there is danger of a pestilence in the Army, if immediate measures of remedy are not taken to prevent it. The greatest carelessness as to personal cleanliness exists, and the Camp Police is in great need of improvement.

Mr. RUSSELL says that the Commission have a herculean task before them, and that the American camps are worse than those of the Crimea.

Gen. BUTLER has shown the Commission all the attention in his power. There are innumerable less important demands upon his time, which civilians visiting at Old Point appear to disregard.

Gen. BUTLER'S war upon newspaper correspondents, alluded to in a recent editorial attack in the New-York *Tribune*, exists in fancy rather than in fact. The expression of "brandy and water" campaign is entirely unwarranted, and is disapproved of even by those who are unfriendly to the policy of Gen. BUTLER. Such articles do not improve the condition of affairs. Had the Government given Gen. BUTLER adequate men and means, far more important results would have been attained in the Department of Virginia.

The feud between the United States Army Surgeon at Old Point and the physician in charge of the Hygeia Hospital, is fortunately about ended.

The Court-martial held over Col. ALLEN adjourned on Saturday night, *sine die*.

The *Quaker City* is at Old Point, undergoing repairs.

Nothing further has been learned in regard to the picket who was shot yesterday near Hampton.

THE ADVANCE OF THE TWELFTH (NEW-YORK) REGIMENT.

The following extracts from a private letter give a graphic picture of the advance of the Twelfth Regiment to the support of Gen. PATTERSON:

MARTINSBURGH, Va., Friday, June 12, 1861.

We left Washington on Sunday afternoon, the weather very warm; took cars for Baltimore, and after great delay there, left at one o'clock A. M. for the West. It was a perfect ovation all the way through. The citizens in the towns through which we passed, showed us great attention, giving us bread, cake, coffee, &c., freely. Old men with bare heads, bade us God-speed, and little children cheered us on. At 7 we reached Hagerstown, and leaving the cars, marched to a wood near by, where we stacked arms. Capt. RYDER and some of the officers, went to town and obtained a room. I slept on the ground, with the starry heavens for a covering, a stone for a pillow, and the sentry's challenge for a lullaby. I never slept so soundly before.

We left Hagerstown at 4 P. M., after a good dinner, and marched thirty miles—a good twelve hours' march. At Williamsport we forded the Potomac—the men wading across with the water waist deep—the boys singing "Hail Columbia" as we waded over.

As soon as we had formed on the opposite bank, Col. BUTTERFIELD dashed up and told Company E to take the post of honor—a mile in advance of the column. The Captain and I were the only officers with the company, the other lieutenants being lost in the darkness, which was now intense. Wet and tired, we pushed on, keeping within sound of the bugle. Soon after starting we halted, loaded our muskets carefully, threw out our scouts, and then pressed on again. Capt. RYDER was untiring, and worked like a beaver, while I led the advance, and —— was on the flank to keep all quiet and pass orders. For ten miles there was scarce a whisper to be heard in the darkness, nothing but the steady, firm tread of the men. Col. B. complimented us highly, and both he and the General say that Company E. covered itself with glory.

The march was most fatiguing; it was only by a firm effort of will that I could keep up, and when the bugle sounded the halt, the men were ready for it I can assure you.

It is a difficult matter to keep a body of men together on such a march, and in the midst of such darkness, though we were more fortunate than some of the companies, as we lost only one man. At A. M. we reached the National pickets, and halted for the regiment to come up. We are now camped on a field near by, in United States tents. The Colonel, Capt. R——, and some half dozen of us, are quartered in the house of Hon. Mr. PENDLETON—a Union man, who was driven off by the rebels.

I cannot say with certainty what our next move will be. We are nearly 30,000 strong, and the enemy have a large force, which they are said to be concentrating at Winchester. If they will give us a chance, we will wipe them out before Sunday. I think we will fight this week. At all events, I hope so; for I am getting tired waiting so long for a brush with the rebels. As ever, yours, TOM.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE OF CARRICK'S FORD.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 16.

A special dispatch to the *Gazette* of this city, from the field of battle at Carrick's Ford on the 14th, says:

On the night of the 11th, the rebel army at Laurel Hill, under the command of Brig.-Gen. GARNETT, late a Major in the United States Army, evacuated its camp in great haste on learning of Gen. McCLELLAN'S approach to Beverly, apparently hoping to pass Beverly before Gen. McCLELLAN'S arrival, and thus escape the trap set for them by a passage through Cheat Mountain Gap.

The evacuation was discovered on the morning of the 12th, and pursuit was instantly ordered. By 10 o'clock the Ninth Indiana Regiment entered the rebel camp on Laurel Hill, and found a large number of tents, a lot of flour, camp equipage and clothing, and several sick and wounded, with a note asking us to give them proper attention. The whole road for twenty miles, was strewn with baggage thrown from their wagons to hasten their retreat.

The rebel army went within three miles of Beverly, and there met other rebels flying from Rich Mountain, and finding the escape to Huttonsville impossible, they all united and returned towards Laurel Hill, and took the road in the direction of St. George. The division of Gen. MORRIS pursued them for a mile or two beyond Leedsville that night, and then halted from 11 o'clock until 3 in the morning, when the advance resumed pursuit and continued it all day in spite of the incessant rain.

The rebel army left the pike, struck Cheat River, and pursued the Mountain Road down the valley. Our advance, composed of the Fourteenth Ohio, and the Seventh and Ninth Indiana Regiments, pushed on, guided through the mountain gullies by the tents, camp furniture, provisions and knapsacks thrown from the wagons of the rebels to facilitate their flight. Our troops forded Cheat River four times, and finally, about 1 o'clock, came up with the enemy's rear guard. The Fourteenth Ohio advanced rapidly to the ford in which the enemy's wagons were standing, when suddenly the rebel army opened a furious fire on them with small arms, and two rifled cannon from the bluff on the opposite side of the river, where they had been concealed. The firing was too high, and the Fourteenth returned it with spirit. Meanwhile, two pieces of the Cleveland Artillery came up and opened on the rebels, and the Ninth Indiana advanced to support the Fourteenth Ohio's left, while the Seventh Indiana crossed the river between the two fires, and came in on the enemy's right flank. The rebels fled then in great disorder, leaving their finest piece of artillery.

At the next ford, a quarter of a mile further on, Gen. GARNETT attempted to rally his forces, when the Seventh Indiana came up in hot pursuit, and another brisk engagement ensued. Gen. GARNETT was finally shot dead, when his army fled in wild confusion toward St. George.

The Seventh Indiana Regiment pursued them a mile or two, but our forces were so much exhausted by their forced march of twenty miles, with but little rest from yesterday's march, that Gen. MORRIS refused to let them pursue further. The results of the whole affair are, the capture of the rebel camp at Laurel Hill, a large amount of tents, camp equipage, forty baggage-wagons, a field camp-chest, supposed to contain all their money, two regimental banners, one of them that of the Georgia regiment, four Georgia captains and lieutenants, and a large number of Virginia officers besides the killing of Gen. GARNETT and twenty-six of his men, and wounding a much larger number. Our loss, wholly, in the Fourteenth Ohio Regiment, is two killed and two mortally wounded. Our forces are now engaged in burying the dead.

Gen. GARNETT'S body is lying at head-quarters. His body will be sent to his family at Richmond. Along the line of retreat, the woods are filled with deserted rebels, and our men are ordered to stop arresting prisoners, because we cannot take charge of them.

There were over 4,000 rebels on the bluff commanding our position, who opened fire on the Fourteenth Ohio, and the distance was a little over 250 yards. Their artillery was rapidly served, but aimed about two feet too high, cutting off the trees above the heads of our boys. Our advance, which alone entered the engagement, numbered less than 2,000.

It is thought that our forces at Rowlesburgh will cut off the retreat of the remainder, and secure the few baggage wagons left. The rebel army was composed mostly of Georgians and Eastern Virginians.

Col. RAMSEY, of the Georgia Regiment, succeeds Gen. GARNETT in their command. The Georgians were direct from Pensacola.

The same correspondent telegraphs from Grafton last night that on coming through the field of battle of Cheat River yesterday with Major GORDON, who had charge of the corpse of Gen. GARNETT, we learned that the rebel army had left the remainder of their baggage train and artillery at a point about two miles from St. George. Word was instantly sent back to Gen. MORRIS, and all is now probably captured. The rebels are greatly disorganized, and heading for Harry County.

Gen. GARNETT'S body is at Grafton awaiting orders from his family.

THE NATIONAL TROOPS AT CUMBERLAND AND PIEDMONT.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, July 16.

Col CHAS. J. BIDDLE, commanding the reserve force lately encamped at Cumberland, occupied New-Creek bridge, Md., on Sunday.

By order of Gen. McCLELLAN, Col. KANE, of the same Brigade, occupied Piedmont, and Capt. ERWIN took his post at New-Creek village. The enemy precipitately retired upon the approach of the forces.

Capt. TAYLOR'S company pursued and captured a wagon filled with plunder. On Monday morning the enemy attacked Capt. IRWIN'S position, but were vigorously repulsed, leaving two men dead, and carrying away some wounded. No loss on our side.

THE FIGHT AT LAUREL HILL.

The following dispatch to the Washington *Star* gives some additional particulars of the recent rout of the rebels in Western Virginia:

BEVERLY, Va., July 13, 1861.

Gen. McCLELLAN'S victory of to-day is complete Gen. GARNETT, on learning of the engagement, imprudently left his intrenched camp at Huttonville with the main body of his army, leaving what is supposed to be but a camp guard there. He advanced to succor Col. PEGRAM, and had arrived within three miles of Beverly when he was met by those of PEGRAM'S flying forces who were foremost in the retreat. As they rushed in among GARNETT'S troops they created such a panic among them as to make it necessary for him at once to decline standing to give our pursuing forces battle, and to fly himself, in turn. He decamped accordingly in the direction of St. George's with all possible haste and in disorder.

Gen. McCLELLAN'S pursuit of the main body of PEGRAM'S retreating force was in the meantime vigorously pushed, and, on coming up with them, (disheartened by intelligence that Gen. GARNETT, instead of carrying out his original purpose of covering their retreat, had himself turned and fled with his whole force of eight thousand men,) PEGRAM promptly made propositions to Gen. McCLELLAN for the surrender of all that remained of his force, admitting that he had a hundred and fifty killed, and the rest, except those he offered to surrender, scattered in the woods, God knows where.

Gen. McCLELLAN offered to treat them as prisoners of war, but expressly stipulated that he could give them no guarantee whatever concerning the disposition the Government might eventually make of them for having taken up arms against its authority, it not being in his power to relieve them of their liability to the law on that account.

Gen. PEGRAM accepted those terms, and all that remained of his command of from 2,000 to 2,500, between *six and seven hundred*, have accordingly surrendered. With the prisoners Gen. McCLELLAN made in the previous forty-eight hours this makes *full a thousand prisoners* on his hands—near half of PEGRAM'S command—a troublesome incumbrance truly. How they are to be disposed of so as not to embarrass his movements in pouncing on the camp at Huttonville and seizing the Cheat Mountain pass with a portion of his command, and vigorously pursuing the flying main body of GARNETT'S army, I know not. It is fortunate that every prisoner taken is heartily sick of "secesh." Every man of them seems to be very sorry for having taken up arms against his country. All of them, the non-commissioned officers and men, freely declare that they have done with rebellion forever.

Gen. McCLELLAN will surely make most of them fast friends of the Union, good loyal citizens once more—such having been the object of his intercourse with all persons he has come in contact with since starting out from Clarksburgh on this glorious expedition. You may set down his work in this quarter as having been fully and finally completed.

Speculations are rife as to what will be WISE'S course on learning of this defeat, rout and dispersion of the best part of what was lately his army of the Northwest.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S FORCE.

The following is a near approximation to the number of troops comprising Gen. McCLELLAN'S Division in Western Virginia, with their positions at latest advices previous to the late action. The numerical strength of his command is near thirty-five thousand, nearly all volunteers:

AT BEVERLY, LAUREL HILL AND BUCKHANNON.

Head-quarters of Maj.-Gen. McClellan and Brig.-Gens. Rosecrans and Schleich.

Regiments	Colonel.
Third Ohio Volunteers	J. H. Narrows.
Fourth Ohio Volunteers	Lorin Andrews.
Sixth Ohio	Col. Beeley.
Ninth Ohio Volunteers	R. L. McCook.
Tenth Ohio Volunteers	W. H. Lytle.
Fourteenth Ohio Volunteers	J. B. Steadman.
Seventeenth Ohio Volunteers	J. M. Connell.
Eighteenth Ohio Volunteers	J. R. Stanley.
Nineteenth Ohio Volunteers	Samuel Beatty.
Twentieth Ohio Volunteers	Thomas Morton.
Eighth Indiana Volunteers	W. P. Benton.
Ninth Indiana Volunteers	R. M. Milroy.
Tenth Indiana Volunteers	M. D. Manson.
Fifteenth Indiana Volunteers	G. D. Wagner.
Chicago Dragoons	Capt. W. Baker.
Chicago Sturgiss Rifles	Capt. W. Sturgiss.
Coldwaters Artillery, Mich	Capt. T. W. Culp.
Chicago Cavalry	Capt. Barker.
Flying Artillery	Capt. Howe.

AT CHEAT RIVER.

Fifteenth Ohio Volunteers	Col. G. W. Andrews.
Sixteenth Ohio Volunteers	Col. J. Irvine.
First Virginia Union Volunteers	Col. —.

AT CLARKSBURGH.

Second Virginia Union Volunteers	Col. —.
Third Virginia Union Volunteers	Col. —.
Cincinnati Rover Dragoons	Capt. W. H. Stevens.

AT GRAFTON.

Head-quarters of Brig.-Gen. Hill.

Seventh Indiana Volunteers	Col. E. Dumont.
Troop of Horse	Col. —.
Regular Artillery, from Kansas	Col. —.
Company L, Fourth Artillery	Lieut. Ward.
Thirteenth Ohio Volunteers	Col. W. F. Smith.
Fifth Ohio Volunteers	Col. Dunning.

PHILLIPPA.

Brig.-Gen. Hill.

Sixth Indiana Volunteers	Col. Crittenden.

ALONG RAILROAD FROM PARKERSBURGH TO GRAFTON.

Twenty-second Ohio Volunteers	Col. W. E. Gilmore.

GLENVILLE.

Seventh Ohio	Col. E. B. Tyler.

RIPLEY.

Twenty-first Ohio Volunteers	Col. J. S. Norton.

EN ROUTE BY THE KANAWHA.

Brig.-Gen. Cox.

Eighth Ohio Volunteers	Col. Du Puy.
Twelfth Ohio Volunteers	Col. J. W. Lowe.
First Kentucky Volunteers	Col. W. Woodruff.
Second Kentucky Volunteers	Col. W. G. Terrell.

EN ROUTE NEAR SCENE OF ACTION.

Thirteenth Indiana Volunteers	Col. J. C. Sullivan.
Fourteenth Indiana Volunteers	Col. N. Kimball.
Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers	Col. Hascall.

AN EXPLOIT AT GUYANDOTTE.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of July 13, has the following details of an exploit performed by the Second Kentucky Regiment:

"On Tuesday last, the First and Second Kentucky Regiments left this city for Virginia by river, with orders to halt at Guyandotte, to rout the Secessionists who have infested that neighborhood. Upon nearing the point of destination, Col. WOODRUFF, of the Second Regiment, ordered his men to prepare to march.

The whole regiment was under arms in five minutes. Five miles below the town the regiment was landed. It was ascertained that JENKINS, with his cavalry, was in the town.

To prevent his retreat, Capt. BROWN, with three companies, was dispatched to take possession of the bridge leading into the country, while Col. WOODRUFF, with seven companies, took the direct road, marching at double-quick time. JENKINS, however, had taken the alarm and fled with his cavalry before Capt. BROWN reached the bridge. He made good time, proving by what he accomplished in this respect that he is one of the F. F. V's.

Some forty notorious Secessionists were taken prisoners, and a number of rifles were seized. An open bridge leading out of the town, which spans a small river, was turned into a guard-house. The prisoners were driven into this, a company of our men being placed at each entrance. Col. WOODRUFF being asked how he proposed to prevent them from escaping over the bridge, he remarked, that if they wanted to jump off they could go down seventy feet without hurting his feelings.

The officers were ordered to quarter themselves in the ladies' parlor of the hotel. The proprietor of the latter was glad to be permitted to take the oath.

As soon as it became known that our soldiers were in the town in force, the Stars and Stripes, which, under the reign of terror inaugurated by JENKINS, had been hid away, were brought out, and in a few hours they floated from nearly every house in town.

A touching incident occurred soon after the subjugation of the rebels. A skiff was rowed across from the Ohio side to the town, bearing the American flag. In this was seated an old lady, sixty-five years of age, who crossed to salute our soldiers. She made a speech as follows: "I thought I would live to see the time when I could again carry the Stars and Stripes in Guyandotte." She was loudly cheered, and she returned to her home on the Ohio shore with an overflowing heart.

The secession prisoners are to be taken to Columbus."

THE LATEST MISSOURI NEWS.

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday, July 16.

The detachment which was sent from here returned from Tipton at 2 o'clock last night. They surrounded the town and arrested 18 Secessionists, and have brought them here.

E. J. DONNELLY left for St. Louis by the train at 12 o'clock, under guard.

A prominent citizen of Pettis County, who arrived here this morning, reports 400 Secessionists had assembled near Georgetown, and had three pieces of artillery. They are receiving constant accessions to their number.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 16.

The Washington correspondent of the *Anzeiger* says that Capt. SWEENEY'S appointment as Brigadier-General of the St. Louis Home Guards never was confirmed by the Government, and orders have been issued calling him and his company of regulars to join his regiment, the Second United States Infantry, at Washington.

A respectable authority says that Col. SIGEL will be promoted to a Brigadier-General.

A train on the Northern Missouri Railroad, carrying a detachment of Col. SMITH'S regiment of Zouaves, was fired into yesterday from the woods skirting the road, 20 miles above St. Charles, and two troops severely wounded.

ANOTHER PRIZE FOR THE PIRATES.

The Mexican brig *Balear*, which arrived at this port yesterday morning from Tampico on June 16, reports that the schooner *Ella*, of New-York, from Tampico about June 1, had been captured by a privateer off New-Orleans.

U. S. SHIPS-OF-WAR PASSED.

Capt. RICE, of the ship *Siam*, arrived yesterday morning from Jarvis Islands, reports that on the 10th inst., Cape Henry bearing west by south, sighted several ships and two steamers. At 7 P. M. was spoken by the U. S. frigate *Santee*, notifying of the blockade, and ordering the *Siam* off. On the 12th, when in lat. 37° 53', lon. 74° 20', received a pilot from the boat *Mary E. Fish*, No. 4. July 13, saw two ships-of-war, steering southward and westward. At 1 P. M. saw Abeecom light; 2 P. M., passed a sunken vessel, mast-heads just above water, bearing from Abeecom light S. E. by S. ½ S., distant forty-five miles.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 16.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition for the abolition of Slavery in the Southern States, remunerating such owners of slaves as may be impoverished by doing so, from the treasury of the United States.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill for the suppression of the slaveholders' rebellion.

Mr. HARRIS presented a petition from M. O. ROBERTS, of New-York, asking payment for the steamship *Star of the West*, lost in the Government service, and introduced a bill for the relief of Mr. ROBERTS. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. TRUMBULL reported a bill in relation to District Attorneys in the several districts. Passed.

Mr. McDOUGALL offered a resolution in regard to the Pacific Railroad being made a military road, and moved that the subject be referred to a Select Committee of five.

Mr. LATHAM said he had prepared a bill on the subject, which he would to-morrow offer to go to the same Committee. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HALE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of those lost on board of the *Levant*. Passed.

Mr. HALE also reported a bill for an assistant Secretary of the Navy, and a bill for the better organization of the marine corps. Both laid over.

The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. GRIMES offered an amendment that no patented article shall be used on board a United States vessel, or in the Navy-yards, until submitted to the proper Board, and duly recommended.

This amendment was subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. THOMPSON offered an amendment, making an appropriation to finish STEVENS' bomb-proof battery.

This was discussed at some length, when the hour of the special order arrived, and the resolution approving of the acts of the President was taken up.

Mr. SUMNER introduced bills for the confiscation of property in her bill States.

Mr. ERICKINRIDGE proceeded to speak at length in opposition to the resolution. He said under ordinary circumstances he might content himself simply with a vote, but now he thought it required to give expression to his views. It was proposed by resolution to declare the acts of the President approved. The resolution, on its face, seems to admit that the acts of the President were not performed in accordance with the Constitution and laws. If that were the case, then he would be glad to have some reason assigned, showing the power of Congress to indemnify the President for a breach of the Constitution. He denied that one branch of the Government can indemnify public officers in another branch for violation of the Constitution and laws. The powers conferred on the Government by the people of the States are the measure of its authority. These powers are confided in different Departments, and their boundaries are determined. The President has rights and powers conferred, and the Legislative Department its powers, and the Judicial Department its powers, and he denied that either can encroach on the other, or indemnify the other for usurpations of the power confided by the Constitution. Congress has no more right to make constitutional the unconstitutional acts of the President than the President to make valid the act of the Supreme Court encroaching on the Executive power, or the Supreme Court to make valid an act of the Executive, encroaching on the Judicial power. The resolution substantially declares that Congress may add to the Constitution or take from it in a manner not provided by that instrument; that her bare majority can, by resolution, make that constitutional which is unconstitutional by the same authority. So, in whatever view, the power granted by this resolution is utterly subversive of the Constitution. It might be well to ask if the President had assumed power not conferred. He should confine himself to the acts enumerated in the resolution—acts which he declared to be usurpations on the part of the Executive; and, so far from approving the acts, he thought this high officer should be rebuked by both Houses of Congress. The President has just established a blockade. Where is the clause in the Constitution which authorizes it? The last Congress refused to confer authority, and by what authority did the President do it after they refused? The Constitution declares that Congress alone have power to declare war, yet the President has made war. In the last session the Senator from Illinois (Douglas) delivered a speech on the 15th March, which he would read. He then read an extract from Mr. Douglas' speech declaring that the President had no right to make a blockade at New Orleans or Charleston more than at Chicago. He also read from a speech of DANIEL WEBSTER, delivered in 1832, declaring that Gen. JACKSON had no right to blockade Charleston. He said he approved these sentiments, uttered by these eminent statesmen, who were formerly regarded as sound, and thought the time would again come when it would not be thought treason to maintain them. The resolution proceeds to approve the act of the President enlisting men for three and five years. By what authority of the Constitution and law has he done this? The power is not in the Constitution, nor granted by law. Therefore it must be illegal and unconstitutional. Again, the President, by his own will, has added immensely to the Army, whereas the Constitution says Congress alone have power to raise armies. He has also added to the Navy, against the warrant of the Constitution. These acts are not defended on constitutional or legal grounds, and he pronounced them usurpations. He then referred to the suspension of the act of *habeas corpus*, claiming that it was a right above all other rights, paying a high compliment to the Chief Justice for his resistance to such usurpations. He quoted Justice STORY to show that the suspension of the writ was entirely a legislative power. But this was an usurpation of the legislative power by the military power. He wished to protest, in the name of the Constitution and people, against such an usurpation. Martial law is in effect established over the country, and men are imprisoned without warrant of law, and great rights which mark the progress of civilization trampled under a military despotism. He referred to the acts in Missouri, of seizing the types and stopping a paper as unconstitutional, and all this is done under the plea of necessity. He denied that there was any necessity. There was no necessity for violating the Constitution, and of passing a resolution to give the President the power of a dictator, and alter and subvert the Constitution. Men who loved the Constitution had gloomy forebodings for the future. He contended that, in fact, the Constitution was to be laid aside, and the war prosecuted to subjugate the South—and quoted the speech of the Senator from Oregon as proof of the fact that the Constitution was so laid aside, and the war carried on without warrant of law or the Constitution.

Mr. BAKER explained and repeated his speech, and said if no other way was left we would have to govern the South as a Territory, and he believed they would return to allegiance.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE further referred to the speech of the Senator from Connecticut, (DIXON,) and also to Mr. POMEROY'S bill for the suppression of Slavery.

Mr. BINGHAM asked if he said it was not a slaveholders' rebellion?

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said he did say it was not, and asked the Senator from Michigan if he approved the title of that bill and contents.

Mr. BINGHAM said he knew nothing of the contents, but approved of the title.

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE continued, referring to the efforts made at the last session of Congress for peace, which were refused, and hoped that after the frenzy of the hour was passed, Divine Providence would leave them, out of the wreck

SUGGESTIONS FROM PARIS.

The Want of Cavalry by the National Forces—Why the Rebels are Better off for Horses—The Necessity of Cavalry for Reconnoitering—The Cossacks.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, July 1, 1861.

You have referred more than once in your columns, since the outbreak of the war, to the great want of cavalry with which the North has to contend, and there is no doubt that is a want which may be felt as long as the struggle lasts. The mania for driving which has possessed the young men of the Free States, of late years, has been such that not five per cent., even of the wealthier ones, can ride decently in the saddle, or have any taste for it; and the effect upon the horses, as far as cavalry purposes are concerned, has been equally unfortunate. It would at this moment be very difficult to mount even a single regiment in any of the Northern or Eastern States, because all, or nearly all, horses fit for campaigning have been bred for family driving, and nothing else. They have been taught to bear on the bit, for trotting purposes, until their mouths are hard as wood, and it would take six months' training to make the most tractable a fair troop horse, manageable with the legs and one hand. I don't know where the United States cavalry has been hitherto in the habit of finding its remounts, but I suspect not north of Mason and Dixon's Line.

The Secessionists, I need hardly say, are much better off in this point. Nearly all their young men are good horsemen, and nearly all their horses are saddle horses and good ones. I do not mean by saddle horses what goes by that name at the North—namely, animals that will allow themselves to be mounted without kicking, and will trot fifteen or twenty miles an hour with the rider hanging on to the reins as if he were hoisting a mainsail; but animals with gaits adapted to the needs of the human body, and taught to wheel and gallop and trop in obedience to a pressure of the leg, or a slight touch of the reins. The result is, or will be, that we shall find ourselves invariably—certainly for the first campaign—overmatched in cavalry, and that the rebel army will have all its reconnoitering, or a good deal of its outpost duty, done for it by excellent light horse, while we shall have to do ours as best we can with infantry. I think, however, this is likely to be the whole extent of the evil which our deficiency is likely to entail on us. There is no part of the Slave States into which the Northern forces are at all likely to penetrate in which cavalry can be used with any great effect against large bodies of men. If the seat of war were transferred to Illinois or Texas, or Kentucky, the case might be different, but Virginia, the Carolinas, Alabama and Mississippi are all thickly wooded in every direction, and as long as the roads lie through forests our army has nothing to fear, if even tolerably watchful, from all the cavalry in Europe. A cart upset, a tree cut down, a *chevaux de frise* thrown across the road, or a few riflemen behind trees, would foil MURAT himself with all the host following he ever had. Even in case of a disastrous retreat anywhere in Virginia or the Carolinas, the enemy's cavalry could not operate with much effect. Horsemen can only advance in bodies along open ground, and in those States the only open ground is the high road; and an advance along a high road with woods on both sides, in which the hostile infantry can shelter themselves, would be a piece of folly of which even WIGFALL would hardly be guilty.

It is not, therefore, regular charges that the National troops have to fear from Southern horse, or, in fact, any regular casualties in the open field whatever. But they may fairly expect to suffer a great deal of harassing from them, such as night alarms, in which ten or twenty men will knock up a whole division out of sound sleep, and keep it all night under arms; attacks on convoys of provisions or ammunition, rendering it necessary to detail twice the force for their protection, which would otherwise be needed. Inconveniences of this sort have, if the newspapers report correctly, been suffered already on the Potomac. Several instances have occurred, in which small parties of Virginia Cavalry have beaten up the New-York Regiments, and then scampered away in the dark. The want of cavalry is, however, in no way so sensibly felt as with regard to the procuring of information in an enemy's country. The general that possesses them, knows everything that is going on for thirty miles round his headquarters, from house to house, without the least difficulty. The general that has them not, has to trust such crumbs of knowledge as parties of infantry reconnoitering slowly and painfully on foot can bring him in, and they cannot, of course, be dispatched, except in very large force, over a few miles from the main body. We see the result of the Northern deficiency, already, every day. Small reconnoitering parties of infantry, groping their way round the country, are set upon by cavalry, or assailed by concealed batteries, and are roughly handled before they can make their way back to camp. We fail to annoy the enemy, and watch him has come to be the great and only function of cavalry; and the only cavalry fit for this is light cavalry, or, in other words, small light men, mounted on hardy horses, and unincumbered by baggage. The Cossacks are absolutely worthless for a charge, and I doubt much whether they have ever attempted one in any considerable number; but they have nevertheless, in every campaign in which they have been engaged, proved the most efficient and useful light cavalry that any army ever possessed. They carry no baggage, have no commissariat, and are expected to pick up food and forage as they go along. When a Russian Army enters an enemy's country, the Cossacks of the force are sent to the front and flanks. No instructions are given to the commanding officer, except that he is to pursue a given direction, to be at a certain place on some future day, and off they go. They break at once into detachments, pour along the high roads, explore the lanes, peep into villages, rob the orchards and hen-roosts, and milk the cows. If they come upon the enemy in force, they at once retire at a gallop to some rendezvous previously agreed upon, and send reports in to head-quarters. If they encounter him in greatly inferior force, and in a position that makes victory certain, they charge him, not in line, but *en fourrageur*, that is, in a thick, irregular mass, somewhat like the wedge in which wild geese fly trusting to concentrated numbers to accomplish what regular cavalry achieve by discipline and order. If they meet with no such obstruction they will penetrate fearlessly many days' march ahead. They have been known to push on ten days' march in front of the advance guard. They extend their line for miles across the country, keep up their communications right and left, and have the knack of finding their way back or forwards to any given point, with an accuracy of which any red Indian might be proud. They sleep, when the night catches them, in their long overcoats, in a house, if there is one to be had; if not, in the open air. Their horses enjoy barley when they can get it, but will work for weeks on grass alone. The result is, that it is all but impossible to surprise a Russian army, and the General is invariably familiar with what is going on on every highway and byway, and in every hamlet and village, for three days' march around him. If the enemy attempts to advance in any direction, his approach is heralded by clouds of the Cossacks flying home before the storm from all quarters of the horizon. They stop when he pauses, retire when he pursues, and follow him if he retreats. One has but to read the account which SEGUR gives of the tenacity with which PLATOFF hung about the Grande Armée, in the retreat from Russia; of the audacity with which his hordes often rode across the line of march, under the Emperor's nose, cutting off communication with the divisions in advance, and occasionally threatening the staff itself with wholesale capture—vanishing in the snow when the French cavalry were sent to chastise his insolence, following on their heels when their trumpets sounded the recall,—to know what immense service an irregular force like this can lend without ever drawing a sabre.

Now, if the war lasts over this Summer's campaign, and above all, if an advance still further southward has to be attempted in the course of the Winter, cavalry corps will become a positive necessity, and will have to be raised somehow. What I fear is, that an attempt will be made to imitate the regular cavalry of European armies, with their tall, heavy men, showy horses, ponderous saddles, and arms and accoutrements, and close movements in line and column. This will be a sad mistake for two reasons. The first is, that if we try we cannot succeed; and the second is, that if we succeeded our cavalry would be worthless for our purposes when formed. It takes two years' steady drill to make a European dragoon equal to what is expected of him. Your hastily-raised levies, mounted on hard-mouthed, frothing horses, laden with uniform and baggage, and heavy saddles, would learn, in the time we could spare, just enough of the old system of drill to be useless for reconnoissance, and to be helplessly confused in a charge or under fire. They would march badly, could not fight at all, and would run away only very indifferently. Moreover, the cavalry system now in use in European armies has been proved by the experience of the Crimean and Italian campaigns to be all but worthless in war as now carried on. The new fire-arms have rendered their charges no longer terrible. Formerly they could approach a line of infantry within three hundred yards, with impunity, before sounding the charge. Nowadays they come under fire at a distance of one thousand yards, and may have half their saddles empty before they can get near enough for the final brush. Then the modern Zouave, with his great agility, his ability to act alone, without the support of a line or column so necessary to the old infantry, is himself a match for a horseman. He can run nearly as fast, can leap better, and can thrust and parry in a fashion which makes him a formidable foe to any cavalryman drilled in the old style. The result is, that the heavy dragoon and cuirassier have become anachronisms, and are acknowledged to be so by his warmest admirers. Measures have been taken this year in France for a total reorganization of the cavalry. The new recruits are to be drilled with reference to open order, single combats, long, rapid marches. In short, the soldier is to be made more of the Arab, or Bashibozouk. The heavy troops were useless lumber in the Crimea and in Italy. The horses were always on the point of death, owing to the weight of the men; and, in fact, the only cavalry that rendered any real service in either campaign, were the Chasseurs d'Afrique—light men mounted on Barb horses, and inured to hardships. In the English Army a similar change is being made. A Commission recently appointed has recommended the conversion of all the dragoon regiments into hussars; but as it included LUCAN, CARDIGAN and AIREY amongst its members, the change is so far more in name than in reality. Their Colonels are fond of show on parade, and consequently hanker after large men, so that while the real Hungarian Hussar, the model of all light horse, rides about 210 pounds, saddle, accoutrements and all, the English Hussar imposes on his steed a weight of not less than 280 pounds—an enormous difference in a long march. When Lord CARDIGAN led the British light cavalry on his reconnoisance into the Dobrudscha, two-thirds of the men were dismounted on the fourth day, owing to the exhaustion of the horses, sore back, cracked hoofs, &c.

What we want, therefore, and which we can really have, if we try, is cavalry corps raised, not to charge in line, or manœuvre with accuracy, but something of the "Texan Ranger," or Cossack type, with horses chosen rather for endurance than weight or beauty, such as are furnished in abundance by Vermont and Canada. The men should carry nothing beyond a cloak, curry-comb and brush, and one or two other necessaries of the lightest kind, and sack for hay or grass, and a bag for a single feed of oats. They should be light and active, well drilled in the use of the sabre, or at least well enough to cut their way decently out of a scrape, and with no other weapon beyond a revolver, carried in a belt, not in a holster. The holster is a mediæval contrivance for carrying pistols that were as heavy as muskets, and which, if the horse is killed and hastily abandoned, is apt to leave the rider without anything to protect him against a bayonet thrust. A corps of this sort could sweep a country in every direction, cross it, if the roads are blocked, march fifty miles on a stretch, maintain itself anywhere; reconnoitre everything, surprise small parties of infantry, destroy stores and convoys, and in fact, render immeasurable service, which ponderous, old-fashioned cavalry do very badly, and which infantry cannot do at all. Moreover, launched against a confused and retreating enemy, they could pursue, scatter, capture and cut down with the most perfect efficiency. For all these purposes any corps might be ready in a few weeks, and they might acquire increased proficiency in the management of arms and horses, so as to rival the best drilled regular cavalry as the campaign wore on. It was with a force very much like this that TARLETON and MARION made themselves such scourges to their respective enemies in the Revolutionary war. They never charged, or attempted to charge, on open ground—but they made rapid marches, appeared where they were least expected, struck where the foe was feeble, and vanished when his reinforcements arrived. Not the least argument in its favor, is that the Northern, and particularly the Western States, abound in a greater degree than any country in the world with young men possessing the intelligence and hardihood, which are the great requisites for such a service. All else will come with a little training. The uniform should be simple and light, and cheap—for instance, corduroy breeches, with short hussar boots coming up to the calf of the leg, a long jacket partially covering the hips, with facings of any desired color, and a hat or cap of any shape, with one or two steel ribs inside sufficiently strong to turn a sabre cut. A very slight modification of the ordinary English hunting saddle would furnish one very well adapted to the purpose—no holsters, but straps for the cloak (waterproof) in their place, and behind a small valise. With a good straight sabre, and plucky leaders, two or three thousand men, backed by advancing infantry, might make "secession" the most uncomfortable employment in which the chivalry were ever engaged. Their movements, too, would be singularly facilitated by the friendly disposition of the negroes—so that, in point of fact, their position any where in the Slave States would be very similar to that of an army advancing in an European country with the peasantry on its side.

S. L. G.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....July 16 1861.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg	88⅛	
1,000	do	88¾	
19,000	U. S. 6s, '81...Cou	88¾	
5,000	do	88⅝	
8,000	U. S. 5s, '71...Reg	82	
1,000	Tres. 6 ₩ c. 2 yrs.	99¼	
2,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60...	91	
1,000	Ky. St. 6s	78	
10,000	Ind. State 5s	76½	
55,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	44⅝	
3,000	do	44⅝	
6,000	Vir. St. 6s	48¾	
15,000	Vir. 6s, L. B.	46	
7,000	Ga. State 5s	70	
30,000	Mo. State 5s	43¼	
4,000	do	43⅜	
44,000	do	43½	
8,000	do	s10 43⅜	
5,000	do	b30 43⅜	
8,000	Mo. 6s ins. to Il. & St. J. R.	52	
4,000	La. State 6s	56	
5,000	California S. 7s	76¾	
2,000	do	76⅝	
5,000	N. Y. S. 7s 1864	102	
1,400	City 6s 1867	99	
5	00 N. Y. Cen. 6s	98	
1,000	N. Y. Cen. Bs. '76	102	
5,000	E.R.4th M.B.b60.	73	
5,000	E. R. C. Bs. 1871.	57	
2,000	H. R. R. 1st M.	106	
1,000	H. R. 3d M. B's.	80	
2,000	Mich. Cen. s ₩ c. 1st M. S. F. C. B.	95	
9,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bond	92	
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	39½	
6,000	Cl. & Tol. S. F. Bds	73	
3,000	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	105	
30	Merchants' Bank	85	
5	Bank of America	100	
6	Bk. of the St. of N. Y.	75	
35	Bank of Commerce.	78	
10	Metropolitan Bank	89	
15	Park Bank	90	
200	Pacific M. S. Co.	s30 74	
150	do	75	
10	do	74½	
150	do	74½	
100	do	s10 74¾	
75	N. Y. Cen. R.	77¾	
1060	do	78	
150	do	b30 78⅝	
50	do	s30 77⅞	
250	do	78⅝	
50	do	s30 77⅞	
100	do	s15 78	
100	do	s30 78	

SECOND BOARD.

$30,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	88⅛	
2,000	Mo. State 6s	43¾	
6,000	La. State 6s	56	
3,000	Cal. State 7s	77	
3,000	Ill. Can. Bds. '60.	81	
2,000	Ill. Reg'd Bonds.	80	
7,000	Georgia State 6s.	70	
6,000	Indiana State 5s.	77	
25,000	C. & N. W. 1st mtg.	40	
2,000	C. & N. W. 2d mtg.	15	
30	Park Bank	90	
40	Metropolitan Bank	89	
50	Pacific Mail S. Co.	s30 74	
20	do	74⅛	
500	N. Y. Central R.	77⅜	
60	Hudson River R.	37	
100	do	36¾	
500	Erie Railroad	28½	
150	Harlem R. Pref.	27	
100	do	b30 27	
100	Michigan Cen. R.	44⅜	
50	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	14¾	
150	M. S. & N. I. gtd stk	30½	
100	Panama Railroad	110	
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	67⅜	
100	do	s15 67⅛	
250	Gal. & Chi. R.	64½	
50	Cleve. & Toledo R.	28⅜	
100	do	28¾	
100	do	28⅞	
200	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	40¼	
20	do	40¼	
100	do	s15 40⅜	

TUESDAY, July 16—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for the month of June, have at length been completed, and we are now enabled to bring up our tables to the close of that month, completing the past fiscal or Treasury year of the United States, ending June 30, 1861.

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, during the month of June, 1861, were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$1,825,563
In Dutiable Goods, bonded	3,245,504
In Free Goods	2,191,513
Total Foreign Merchandise	$7,262,580
Against June, 1860	19,122,517
Decrease this season	$11,859,937

There was also entered during the month foreign Gold and Silver of the value of $5,387,153, against only $38,000 the same month last year. The amount of goods of the previous importation withdrawn from Bonded Warehouse is $1,963,842, or $1,281,662 less than went into bond during the month; so that the total amount of foreign goods actually marketed in June is $5,980,918 against $16,903,785 marketed same month last season.

The Exports from New-York for the month of June, 1861, were:

In Domestic Produce	$10,270,430
Foreign Goods re-exported	1,552,359
Specie	244,242
Total clearances	$12,067,031
Against June, 1860:	
In Domestic Produce	$8,307,774
Foreign Goods re-exported	686,692
Specie	8,842,080—17,836,546
Decrease of all Exports, June, 1861	$5,769,515

We annex our usual summary by months of the Trade of the past Treasury year, comparing with the previous Treasury year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1860-61. From July 1, '60.	1859-60. From July 1, '59.
July	$24,817,000	$27,111,000
August	25,798,000	24,301,000
September	16,005,000	16,459,000
October	15,703,000	12,987,000
November	14,974,000	14,728,000
December	15,079,000	18,724,000
January	19,565,000	21,528,000
February	14,068,000	19,166,000
March	12,658,000	23,495,000
April	12,933,000	16,922,000
May	11,462,000	16,797,000
June	7,263,000	19,123,000
Total fiscal year	$190,325,000	$231,341,000
Foreign Specie	34,174,000	2,376,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1860-'61. From July 1, '60	1859-'60. From July 1, '59.
July	$7,525,000	$4,938,000
August	8,013,000	5,151,000
September	9,232,000	4,947,000
October	10,067,000	4,756,000
November	11,263,000	5,324,000
December	10,612,000	6,382,000
January	10,278,000	5,299,000
February	10,237,000	5,699,000
March	10,581,000	6,999,000
April	9,256,000	6,639,000
May	10,856,000	5,812,000
June	10,270,000	8,308,000
Total, fiscal year	$118,190,000	$70,215,000
Foreign re-exports	7,797,000	9,789,000
Together	$125,987,000	$80,039,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1860-'61. From July 1, 1860.	1859-'60. From July 1, 1859.
July	$6,564,000	$10,051,000
August	7,455,000	6,410,000
September	3,758,000	8,268,000
October	2,106,000	5,344,000
November	525,000	4,383,000
December	202,000	2,062,000
January	59,000	854,000
February	1,103,000	977,000
March	302,000	2,382,000
April	1,413,000	2,996,000
May	129,000	5,530,000
June	244,000	8,842,000
Total fiscal year	$23,860,000	$58,099,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—FISCAL YEAR.

	1860-'61. From July 1, '60.	1859-'60. From July 1, '59.
Domestic Produce	$118,190,000	$70,250,000
Foreign Re-exported	2,797,000	9,789,000
Specie	23,860,000	58,099,000
Total	$149,847,000	$138,138,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1860-61. From July 1, '60.	1859-60. From July 1, '59.
July	4,504,066	4,851,246
August	4,496,243	4,243,010
September	3,038,803	2,908,509
October	2,632,078	2,318,750
November	1,794,748	2,157,154
December	1,171,862	2,843,388
January	2,059,202	3,899,166
February	2,528,736	3,378,043
March	2,489,926	3,477,545
April	1,643,261	2,444,267
May	979,145	2,466,462
June	885,062	2,724,193
Total fiscal year	$28,223,732	$37,711,923

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1860-'61. From July 1, '60.		1859-'60. From July 1, '59.	
July 12	$1,514,884	July 12	$1,741,879
July 23	673,290	July 27	2,145,000
Aug. 2	988,678	Aug. 11	1,863,333
Aug. 13	1,003,381	Aug. 27	2,126,333
Aug. 23	798,833	Sept. 12	2,046,002
Sept. 2	934,533	Sept. 26	2,043,363
Sept. 12	791,661	Oct. 17	1,883,670
Sept. 26	1,202,657	Oct. 25	1,871,550
Oct. 14	870,157	Nov. 10	1,568,107
Oct. 20	992,484	Nov. 26	1,721,843
Oct. 23	810,225	Dec. 12	1,865,429
Nov. 2	1,241,939	Dec. 24	1,408,234
Nov. 14	911,620	Jan. 10	1,788,666
Nov. 26	1,087,071	Jan. 24	1,700,582
Dec. 3	822,419	Feb. 10	1,476,625
Dec. 14	1,083,213	Feb. 26	1,392,579
Dec. 25	1,245,219	Feb. 29	$82,500
Jan. 3	1,455,285	March 11	1,193,111
Jan. 13	1,446,219	March 14	147,000
Jan. 25	1,246,020	March 25	828,780
Feb. 3	1,514,154	March 29	156,110
Feb. 12	1,052,313	April 10	1,146,211
Feb. 25	1,056,426	April 27	1,455,337
March 5	855,776	May 12	1,251,177
March 18	815,520	May 28	1,519,703
March 25	699,597	June 13	1,385,652
April 3	996,445	June 26	1,541,580
April 12	1,110,231	Total 12 ms.	$39,784,667
April 24	884,577		
May 4	868,619		
May 10	755,102		
May 25	354,115		
June 2	373,211		
June 12	631,659		
June 24	1,007,196		
Total 12 ms.	$34,074,138		

The result of the foregoing annual tables of the Trade and Specie movement at the Port of New-York is as follows:

A decreased Import of Foreign Goods of	$41,018,000
An increased Export of Domestic Produce of	47,940,000
A decreased Export of Bullion of	34,239,000
An increased Import of Foreign Bullion of	31,798,000

The decrease in the receipts of Gold from the California mines during the year is $5,710,329. And the re-exports of Foreign Merchandise from New-York were $1,992,000 less than the previous year. In addition to the Foreign Specie entered direct at this Port, the sum of $8,186,000 was entered at the port of Boston for New-York account, making the whole importation of Foreign Specie for the fiscal year $42,360,000.

In the Foreign Exchange Market for the *Persia*, there was rather less business done to-day than yesterday. The terms are steady for Bankers', at 106¾@107 ₩ cent., and the demand for the various grades of Merchant bills firm at 106@106⅝ ₩ cent. The supply of the latter this week is again quite large from the Export clearances of Domestic Produce from this port, which compare as follows:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$802,204	$2,074,433	$2,766,719
Prev. reported	33,483,935	45,121,351	69,246,924
Since Jan. 1	$34,286,139	$47,195,784	$72,015,643

The *Saxonia* delivered to-day about $200,000 in Gold, from England and France, and the *City of Washington*, from England, was announced late in the afternoon, with a larger sum on board.

SPECIE LIST OF CITY OF WASHINGTON.

R. Bell & A. Ogilvie	£10,000	R. J. Mackie	£745
A. Bell's Sons	2,000	Schuchard & Gebhardt	22,000
Brown Bros. & Co	50,000	Snow & Burgess	398
B. Berend & Co	29,400	Salter & Weinmann	1,000
T. Dixon & Co	15,000	A. H. Solomon	10,000
J. V. Freeman	190	Schuchard & Gebhardt	57,300
Halstead & Co	1,000	Wakeman, Dimon & Co	1,500
Von Hoffman & Co	16,800	Walsh, Carver & Chase	450
Hawley & Haines	400	J. G. Reither	150
Marcus, Baltzer & Co.	15,000		
Total			£233,333
			$1,166,665

The increased activity this week on the Stock Exchange has created a partial improvement in the employment of Money at call at 5@6 ₩ cent., with most of the business, among the Stock Brokers at the outside rate, except on National Stocks, which are placed with large lenders at 5 ₩ cent. At Bank the mercantile demand continues moderate.

We report another day of excitement and activity on the Stock Exchange, following the buoyant and rapidly advanced prices made at the close of Monday's dealings. At the early Board there was a further rise on most descriptions, beginning with the National Loans of 1881 and the Border State Stocks, and extending to New-York Central, Erie, Hudson River, &c. But when the call reached Illinois Central on the Western Railway list, the market began to weaken, and before the Brokers left the Board room a general reaction of ¼@1 ₩ cent. was experienced, and the same temper ran through the afternoon's dealings. This change, which is no more sudden than the rise of yesterday, appeared to be induced by no political news or rumors of the day; but by the realization of profits by certain heavy buyers of New-York Central, Galena, &c., of last week. The sales in realization of New-York Central were probably 3,000 to 4,000 Shares, and of Galena the recent buyers have been large sellers for some days past, either at the Board or by way of private settlement of contracts. The top price of Central to-day was 78⅜@¼ ₩ cent., against 77⅞ at the close of Monday, and against 75⅞ early in the day on Monday. The reaction was to 77½@77¾ ₩ cent. The changes in Rock Island, Galena, &c., from the best morning prices were equal to a decline of 1½@2 ₩ cent. In Erie old Shares—the time of conversion or assenting which will expire by limitation on Monday, 29th July—there was a rapid advance to 26½ ₩ cent., which was maintained to the close. In the State Stocks the supply from sellers for Western account continue on a liberal scale, while the demand is kept up with extraordinary regularity, and is, if possible, rather more general than before the 1st July. The Stocks of New-York, Ohio and Indiana participate in the inquiry. New-York Sevens are up to 105½@106; Ohio Sixes of 1886 are 92; Indiana Fives 77 ₩ cent. The National Funds are all higher to-day, and the prices paid indicate a rise altogether since the meeting of Congress, of 5@6 ₩ cent., although some of the original takers of the last issue of 1881 among the City Banks have been supplying the demand with some freedom until within a day or two. Late in the afternoon the general market closed with more steadiness, and under a partial recovery from the lowest prices on the Railways. New-York Central, 77½@⅝; Erie, 26½; Illinois Central, 67¾; Galena, 64½; Toledo, 29; Harlem Preferred, 26½; Hudson, 36¾; Missouris, 42¼@43; United States 6 ₩ cents. of 1881, 88½@⅝ ₩ cent.

The transactions to-day at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer were:

Received from all sources	$33,660
Payments on all accounts	233,311
Balance in all funds	6,855,892
For Customs	23,000

The earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line for the first week in July were, in

	1860.	1861.	
Freight	$25,376 00	$27,526 00	Inc. 2,150 00
Passengers	9,900 19	8,799 49	Dec. 1,100 70
Total	$35,276 19	$36,325 49	Inc. 1,049 30

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. July 15	LOANS. July 8.	SPECIE. July 15.	SPECIE. July 8.
Philadelphia	$3,287,000	$3,289,000	$861,000	$865,000
North America	2,907,573	2,872,533	952,520	813,619
Farmers & Mech.	4,357,552	4,396,333	1,485,011	1,552,230
Commercial	1,383,000	1,428,000	410,000	321,000
Mechanics'	1,455,200	1,468,000	389,474	319,509
N. Liberties	1,135,000	1,178,000	409,000	386,000
Southwark	839,518	858,392	258,775	274,558
Kensington	630,893	636,538	174,686	185,135
Penn Township	570,883	592,142	244,526	205,429
Western	1,309,623	1,321,110	535,365	451,865
Man. & Mech	970,720	962,995	173,225	162,160
Commerce	681,624	670,709	199,576	237,848
Girard	1,929,727	1,980,076	448,529	507,867
Tradesmen's	455,833	470,325	161,439	143,716
Consolidation	415,518	413,664	86,561	97,600
City	649,600	640,116	152,700	141,631
Commonwealth	365,924	374,755	96,467	81,265
Corn Exchange	347,000	379,000	134,000	136,000
Union	277,340	287,515	82,945	73,659
Total	23,896,323	24,127,173	$7,255,798	$6,956,112

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. July 15.	DEPOSITS. July 8.	CIRCULATION. July 15.	CIRCULATION. July 8.
Philadelphia	$1,877,000	$1,733,000	$35,000	$241,000
North America	2,035,946	2,015,585	257,012	251,260
Farmers & Mech.	3,522,069	3,581,826	365,285	374,595
Commercial	831,000	728,000	100,000	102,000
Mechanics'	806,000	706,372	129,710	134,400
N. Liberties	892,000	921,000	87,000	86,000
Southwark	685,825	721,178	69,500	69,150
Kensington	439,804	415,074	103,779	110,805
Penn Township	465,861	450,294	50,375	54,845
Western	1,032,259	918,522	110,565	115,390
Man. & Mech	482,790	457,210	61,810	65,550
Commerce	586,175	595,586	62,115	68,475
Girard	961,873	1,100,337	182,820	174,481
Tradesmen's	377,674	361,883	58,171	58,659
Consolidation	194,631	191,385	61,200	60,600
City	347,300	320,408	50,900	53,395
Commonwealth	161,958	169,814	76,275	70,545
Corn Exchange	301,000	296,000	62,000	62,000
Union	170,500	169,450	31,295	33,745
Total	16,129,765	15,851,924	$2,154,812	$2,190,035

The aggregates of the Bank statement compare with those of previous weeks as follows:

	July 8.	July 15.	Difference.
Capital Stock	$11,513,530	$11,513,530	
Loans	23,127,173	23,996,328	Dec. 130,845
Specie	6,956,112	7,255,798	Inc. 296,686
Due from other B'k's	1,252,612	1,365,254	Inc. 112,642
Due to other Banks	2,610,189	2,739,490	Inc. 129,301
Deposits	15,851,924	16,129,765	Inc. 277,841
Circulation	2,190,035	2,154,812	Dec. 35,223

THE NEW TARIFF.

The Bill to Provide Revenue from Imports and for Other Purposes, Now Pending in the House of Representatives.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the fifteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, and on such as may now be exempt from duty, there shall be levied, collected and paid, on the goods, wares and merchandise herein enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say: First. On raw sugar, commonly called Muscovado or brown sugar, not advanced above number twelve, Dutch standard, by claying, boiling, clarifying, or other process, and on syrup of sugar, or of sugar-cane, and concentrated molasses or concentrated melado, two and a half cents, and on white and clayed sugars, when advanced beyond the raw state by claying, boiling, clarifying or other process, and not yet refined, three cents per pound; on refined sugars, whether loaf, lump, crushed or pulverized, four cents per pound; on sugars after being refined, when they are tinctured, colored, or in any way adulterated, and on sugar candy, six cents per pound: *Provided*, That all syrups of sugar or of sugar-cane, concentrated molasses or meledo, entered under the name of molasses or any other name than syrup of sugar or of sugar cane, concentrated molasses or concentrated melado, shall be liable to forfeiture to the United States; on molasses six cents per gallon; on molasses when tart or sour, four cents per gallon; on confectionery of all kinds not otherwise provided for, thirty per cent ad valorem.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, that is to say: First. On brandy, for first proof or less, one dollar and fifty cents per gallon; on spirits manufactured or distilled from grain, for first proof or less, sixty cents per gallon; on spirits from other materials, for first proof or less, sixty cents per gallon; on cordials and liquors of all kinds, seventy-five cents per gallon; on arrack, absynth, kirschenwasser, ratafia, and other similar spirituous beverages, not otherwise provided for, seventy-five cents per gallon; on bay rum, fifty cents per gallon: *Provided*, That the duty upon brandy, spirits and all other spirituous beverages herein enumerated, shall be collected upon the basis of first proof, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first proof. On all white wines in casks, costing twenty-five cents or less per gallon, ten cents per gallon; costing over twenty-five and not over fifty cents per gallon, twenty-five cents per gallon; costing over fifty and not over eighty cents per gallon, fifty cents per gallon; costing over eighty cents per gallon, seventy-five cents per gallon. On all white wines in bottles, costing twenty-five cents or less per gallon, fifteen cents per gallon; costing over twenty-five and not over fifty cents per gallon, thirty cents per gallon; costing over fifty and not over eighty cents per gallon, seventy-five cents per gallon; costing over eighty cents per gallon, one dollar per gallon. On all red wines in casks, costing twenty-five cents or less per gallon, seven cents per gallon; costing over twenty-five and not over fifty cents per gallon, fifteen cents per gallon; costing over fifty and not over eighty cents per gallon, thirty cents per gallon; costing over eighty cents per gallon, forty-five cents per gallon; costing over eighty cents per gallon, one dollar per gallon: *Provided*, That all limitations of brandy or spirits, or any of the said wines, and all wines imported by any names whatever, shall be subject to the duty provided for the genuine article which it is intended to represent: *Provided, further*, That brandies, spirits, wines, and all other spirituous liquors shall be subject to duty only on the quantity imported, and without any allowance for leakage: *And provided, further*, That brandies, cordials, wines, or other spirituous liquors, may be imported in bottles when the package shall contain not less than one dozen, and all bottles containing brandies, cordials, wines, or other spirituous liquors, shall pay a separate duty, or thirty per centum ad valorem. On ale, porter, cider and beer, in bottles, thirty cents per gallon; otherwise than in bottles, fifteen cents per gallon; on all spirituous liquors not enumerated, one hundred per centum ad valorem.

Second.—On cigars of all kinds, valued at five doll

square yard. On all other kinds of carpets and carpeting, of wool, flax, or cotton, or parts of either, or other material not otherwise specified, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That mats, rugs, screens, covers, hasocks, bed-sides, and other portions of carpets r-carpeting, shall pay the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpeting of similar character. On all other mats, screens, hassocks and rugs, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem.

Second—On woollen cloths, woollen shawls, and all manufactures of wool of every description, made wholly or in part of wool, not otherwise provided for, a duty of twelve cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on endless belts for paper and blanketings for printing-machines, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on all flannels valued at thirty cents or less per square yard, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; valued above thirty cents per square yard, and on all flannel colored, printed or plaided, and flannel composed in part of cotton or silk, thirty per centum ad valorem; on hats of wool, twenty per centum ad valorem; on woolen and worsted yarn, valued at fifty cents and not over one dollar per pound, twelve cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, fifteen per centum ad valorem; on woolen and worsted yarn, valued at over one dollar per pound, twelve cents per pound, and in addition thereto, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on woolen and worsted yarns, or yarn for carpets, valued under fifty cents per pound, and not exceeding in fineness number fourteen, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; exceeding number fourteen, thirty per centum ad valorem; on clothing ready made, and wearing apparel of every description, composed wholly or in part of wool, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, except hosiery, twelve cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on blankets of all kinds, made wholly or in part of wool, valued at not exceeding twenty-eight cents per pound, there shall be charged a duty of six cents per pound, and. in addition thereto, ten per centum ad valorem; on all valued above twenty-eight cents per pound, but not exceeding forty cents per pound, there shall be charged a duty of six cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on all valued above forty cents per pound there shall be charged a duty of twelve cents per pound, and, in addition thereto twenty per centum ad valorem.

Third—On all delaines, cashmere delaines, muslin delaines, barege delaines, composed wholly or in part of wool or worsted, gray or uncolored, and on all other gray or uncolored goods of similar description, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on all delaines, cashmere delaines, muslin delaines, barege delaines, composed wholly or in part of wool or worsted,stained, colored or printed, thirty per centum ad valorem; on bunting, and on all stained, colored or printed, and on all other manufactures of wool or worsted, or of which wool or worsted shall be a component material not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem; on lappings, composed of worsted and linen, or any other materials, thirty per centum ad valorem; on cloths composed of worsted, linen, and cotton, or any other materials not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Fourth—On oil-cloth, for floors, stamped, painted or printed, valued at fifty cents or less per square yard, twenty per centum ad valorem; valued at over fifty cents per square yard, and on all other oil-cloth, thirty per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say:

First—On all manufactures of cotton not bleached, colored, stained, painted or printed, and not exceeding one hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, one cent per square yard; on finer goods of like description, not exceeding one hundred and forty threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, two cents per square yard; on goods of like description, exceeding one hundred and forty threads, and not exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, three cents per square yard; on like goods, exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, four cents per square yard; on all goods embraced in the foregoing schedule, if bleached, there shall be levied, collected and paid, an additional duty of one-half of one cent per square yard; and if printed, painted, colored or stained, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, a duty of ten per centum ad valorem, in addition to the rates of duty provided for bleached goods. *Provided*, That no cotton goods in the above schedules, or other cotton piece goods, shall pay a less duty than twenty-five per centum ad valorem. *And provided, further*, That no cotton goods having more than two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, shall be admitted at a less rate of duty than is provided for goods which are of that number of threads.

Second—On spool and other thread of cotton, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Third—On shirts and drawers, wove or made on frames, composed wholly of cotton and cotton velvet, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; and on all manufactures composed wholly of cotton, bleached, unbleached, printed, painted or dyed, not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Fourth—On all brown or bleached linens, ducks, canvas paddings, cot bottoms, burlaps, drills, coatings, brown Hollands, bhy linens, damasks, diapers, crash, huckabacks, handkerchiefs, lawns, or other manufactures of flax, jute, or hemp, or of which flax, jute or hemp shall be the component material of chief value, being of the value of thirty cents and under per square yard, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; valued above thirty cents per square yard, thirty per centum ad valorem. On flax or linen threads, twine and packthread, and all other manufactures of flax, or of which flax shall be the component material of chief value, and not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: First—On unmanufactured hemp, forty dollars per ton; on Manila and other hemps of India, fifteen dollars per ton: on jute, Sisal grass, sun hemp, coir, and other vegetable substances not enumerated, used for cordage, ten dollars per ton; on sunn, five dollars per ton; on codilla, or tow of hemp, ten dollars per ton; on tarred cables or cordage, two cents and a half per pound; on untarred Manila cordage, two cents per pound; on all other untarred cordage, three cents per pound; on yarns made up of hemp or tow of hemp, four cents per pound; on coir yarn, one cent per pound; on seines, six cents per pound; on cotton bagging and gunny cloth, or any other manufacture, not otherwise provided for, suitable for the uses to which cotton bagging or gunny cloth is applied, whether composed in whole or in part of hemp, jute, or flax, or any other material valued at less than ten cents per square yard, one cent per pound; over ten cents per square yard, one and one-half of one cent per pound. On sail duck, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on Russia and other sheetings, brown and white, or flax or hemp, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; and on all other manufactures of hemp, or of which hemp shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for, twenty per centum ad valorem; on unmanufactured flax, fifteen dollars per ton; on tow of flax, five dollars per ton; on grass cloth, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on jute yarns, fifteen per centum ad valorem; on all other manufactures of jute or Sisal grass, not otherwise provided for, twenty per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: First. On silk in the gum, not more advanced in the manufacture than singles, tram, and thrown, or organzine, fifteen per centum ad valorem; on all silks valued at not over one dollar per square yard, twenty per centum ad valorem; on all silks valued at over one dollar per square yard, thirty per centum ad valorem; on all silk velvets, or velvets of which silk is the component material of chief value, valued at three dollars per square yard or under, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; valued at over three dollars per square yard, thirty per centum ad valorem; on floss silks, twenty per centum ad valorem; on silk ribbons, galloons, braids, fringes, laces, tassels, buttons, button cloths, trimmings, and on silk twist, twist composed of mohair and silk, sewing silk in the gum or purified, and all other manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be the component material of chief value, not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: First. On rough plate, cylinder, or broad window glass, not exceeding ten by fifteen inches, eighty cents per one hundred square feet; above that, and not exceeding sixteen by twenty four inches, one dollar and twenty cents per one hundred square feet; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches, one dollar and sixty cents per one hundred square feet; above that, and not exceeding forty inches, two dollars per one hundred square feet; and on all above that, four dollars per one hundred square feet. *Provided*, That all crown, plate, or polished, or all other window glass weighing over one hundred and fifty pounds per one hundred square feet, shall pay an additional duty on such excess of four cents per pound; on all plain and mold and press glassware, not cut, engraved, nor painted, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on all articles of glass, cut, engraved, painted, colored, printed, stained, silvered or gilded, thirty per centum ad valorem; on porcelain and Bohemian glass, glass crystals for watches, paintings on glass or glasses, pebbles for spectacles, and all manufactures of glass, or of which glass shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for, and all glass bottles or jars filled with sweetmeats, preserves, spices or other similar articles, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Second. On China and porcelain ware of all descriptions, thirty per centum ad valorem; on all brown, earthern and common stone ware, twenty per centum ad valorem; on all earthern, stone, or crockery ware, printed, white, glazed, edged, painted, dipped, or cream colored, composed of earthy or mineral substances, twenty five per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of five percentum on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned and embraced in this section, that is to say:

Acids, acetic, acetous, benzoic, muriatic, sulphuric, and pyroligneous, and all acids of every description used for chemical and manufacturing purposes not otherwise provided for:

All philosophical apparatus, instruments, books, maps and charts, statues, statuary, busts, and casts of marble, bronze, alabaster, or plaster of Paris, paintings and drawings, etchings, specimens of sculpture, cabinets of coins, medals, regalia, gems, and all collections of antiquities: *Provided*, The same be specially imported in good faith for the use of any society incorporated or established for philosophical, literary or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use or by the order of any college, academy, school or seminary of learning in the United States;

Alcornoque; ambergris: anatto: roucou or orleans; animal carbon, (bone black;)

Animals, living, of all kinds;

Bolting cloths;

Brazil wood; braziletto and other dye-woods in sticks;

Chalk; French chalk; and red chalk;

Cochineal; cobalt; cotton, unmanufactured;

Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels;

Flints; flint ground;

Grindstones, rough or unfinished;

Garden seeds, and all other seeds for agricultural, horticultural, medicinal and manufacturing purposes not otherwise provided for;

Guano; substances expressly used for manure;

Ivory, unmanufactured;

Ivory nuts, or vegetable ivory;

Junk, old, and oakum;

Lac dye; lac spirits; lac sulphur;

Madder, ground or prepared;

Madder root;

Models of inventions, and other improvements in the arts: *Provided*, That no article shall be deemed a model or improvement which can be fitted for use;

Nickel;

Nutgalls;

Pearl, mother of;

Plaster of Paris, or sulphate of lime, unground;

Platina, unmanufactured;

Rags, of whatever material;

Safflower;

Saltpetre or nitrate of soda, or potash when crude;

Seed lac;

Tin, in pigs, bars or blocks;

Tortoise and other shells, unmanufactured;

Trees, shrubs, bulbs, plants and roots, not otherwise provided for;

Tumeric;

Weld.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of ten per centum on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, and embraced in this section, that is to say:

Acids, nitric, yellow and white, oxalic, and all other acids of every description, not otherwise provided for; aloes, amber, ammonia, salammoniac, muriate and carbonate of ammonia, annise seed, arrow root, assafœtida, arsenic;

Asphaltum; argols, or crude tartar;

Bananas;

Bark, quilla;

Barilla and soda ash;

Bamboos;

Barks of all kinds, not otherwise provided for;

Beeswax, black lead or plumbago; borate of lime; brass, in pigs or bars, or when old and fit only to be remanufactured;

Brazil paste, bronze liquor, building stones;

Bells, old, and bell metal;

Birds, singing or other, and land and water fowls;

Boucho, leaves;

Breccia, in blocks or slabs;

Brime;

Burstones, wrought or unwrought, but unmanufactured, and not bound up into millstones;

Cabinets of coins, medals, and all other collections of antiquities;

Cadmium, calamine;

Cantharides; castor beans or seeds;

Chronometers, box or ship, and parts thereof;

Cork tree bark, unmanufactured;

Cudbear, vegetable, and orchil;

Cocoa-nuts;

Coculus indicus; compositions of glass or paste not set, intended for the use of jewelers; corn meal;

Divi-divi; dragon's blood;

Diamonds, glaziers', set or not set; Dutch and bronze metal, in leaf;

Engravings or plates, bound or unbound; ergot;

Emery, in lump or pulverized;

Extract of madder;

Fuller's earth;

Flocks, waste or shoddy; fruit, green, ripe, or dried, not otherwise provided for; furs, dressed or undressed, when on the skin; furs, hatters', dressed or undressed, when not on the skin;

Gamboge; glass, plates or disks, unwrought, for optical instruments; gold-beaters' skin; green turtle; grindstones, wrought or finished; gum copal; gum substitute, or burnt starch; ginger root; gum Arabic, Barbary, East India, Jedda, Senegal, Tragacanth, Benjamine, or Benzoin, myrrh, and all other gums and resins in a crude state, not otherwise provided for;

Gutta percha, unmanufactured;

Glass, when old, not in pieces which can be cut for use, and fit only to be remanufactured;

Hair of all kinds, uncleaned and unmanufactured, and all long horse-hair, used for weaving, cleaned or uncleaned, drawn or undrawn;

Hair of all kinds, cleaned, but unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for; hops, horn, horn-tips, bones, bone-tips, and teeth manufactured;

Indigo; ice; iridium; irris or orris root;

India-rubber, in bottles, slabs or sheets, unmanufactured;

India-rubber, milk of.

Iodine, crude; ipecacuanha; iron liquor;

Jalap; juniper berries;

Kelp;

Lemon and lime juice; lime;

Lastings; mohair cloth, silk, twist, or other manufactures of cloth, cut in strips or patterns of the size and shape for shoes, slippers, boots, bootees, gaiters, and buttons, exclusively, not combined with India-rubber;

Leeches;

Licorice root;

Manganese; manna, marrow, and all other grease and soap stocks, and soap stuffs; mineral kermes; moss, Iceland; music, printed with lines, bound or unbound,

Manuscripts; marine coral, unmanufactured:

Medals, of gold, silver, or copper;

Machinery, suitable for the manufacture of flax and linen goods only, and imported for that purpose solely, but not including that which may be used for any other manufactures;

Maps and charts; mineral blue;

Munjeit or India madder;

Natron; nux vomica;

Ormipent, or sulphuret of arsenic;

Oatmeal; oils—palm, seal and cocoanut; olive oil, in casks; oranges, lemons and limes; orange and lemon-peel;

Palm leaf, unmanufactured;

Pineapples; plantains;

Polishing stones; pumice and pumice stones;

Paintings and statuary, not otherwise provided for; paving stones; pearl or hulled barley; Peruvian bark; plaster of Paris, when ground; Prussian blue;

Quicksilver;

Quassia wood;

Raw hides and skins of all kinds, whether dried, salted, or pickled, not otherwise provided for;

Rhubarb; rye flour;

Ratans and reeds, unmanufactured;

Rotten stone;

Sandal wood;

Saffron and saffron cake; saltpetre, or nitrate of soda or potash, when refined or partially refined; salts of tin; sarsaparilla; sepia; shaddock; sponges; spunk; squills;

Shellac; shingle bolts and stave bolts;

Silk, raw, as reeled from the cocoon, not being doubled, twisted, or advanced in manufacture in any way; and silk cocoons and silk waste;

Smalts; specimens of natural history, mineralogy and botany;

Staves for pipes, hogsheads, or other casks;

Stoneware, not ornamented, above the capacity of ten gallons;

Sumac;

Terra japonica; catechu or cutch;

Types, old, and fit only to be remanufactured;

Tapioca; tagger's iron; teazels; terne tin, in plates or sheets; tin foil; tin, in plates or sheets;

Vanilla beans; vegetables, not otherwise provided for;

Verdigris;

Woad or pastel;

Woods, namely: cedar, lignum vitæ, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, and all cabinet woods, unmanufactured;

Yams.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: On all books, periodicals, and pamphlets, and all printed matter and illustrated books and papers, and on watches and parts of watches, and watch materials and unfinished parts of watches, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of twenty per centum on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, and embraced in this section, that is to say:

Antimony, tartrate of; acids, citric and tartaric;

Blank books, bound or unbound; blue or Roman vitrol, or sulphate of copper; boards, planks, staves, laths, scantling, spars, hewn and sawed timber, and timber used in building wharves; brick, fire-brick, and roofing and paving tile, not otherwise provided for; brimstone in rolls; bronze powder; Burgundy pitch; burr-stones, manufactured or,bound up into mill-stones;

Calomel; castor oil; castorum; caustic soda; chicory root; chromate of lead; corks; cotton laces; cotton insertings; cotton trimming laces and cotton braids; cowhage down; cream of tartar;

Cubebs;

Dried pulp;

Ether;

Extract of indigo; extracts and decoctions of logwood and other dyewoods, not otherwise provided for.

Feather beds; feathers for beds, and downs of all kinds; feldspar; fig blue; firewood; fish glue or isinglass; fish skins; flour of sulphur; Frankfort black; fulminates and fulminating powders.

Glue; gold and silver leaf; grapes; gunny bags.

Hair, curled, moss, sea-weed, and all other vegetable substances used for beds or mattresses; hat bodies made of wool, or of which wool is the component material of chief value; hatter's plush, composed of silk and cotton, but of which cotton is the component material of chief value;

Lampblack:

Magnesia; malt; mats of cocoa-nut; matting, China, and other floor matting, and mats made of flags, jute, or grass; mercurial preparations, not otherwise provided for; medicinal roots and leaves, and all other drugs and medicines in a crude state, not otherwise provided for; metals, unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for; mineral and bituminous substances in a crude state, not otherwise provided for; musical instruments of all kinds and strings for musical instruments of whip-gut or cat-gut, and all other strings of the same material; mustard, ground or manufactured;

Needles of all kinds for sewing, darning and knitting;

Oils, neatsfoot and other animal oils; spermaceti, whale and other fish oil, the produce of foreign fisheries; oils, volatile, essential or expressed, not otherwise provided for; osier or willow prepared for basket-makers' use;

Paints, dry or ground in oil, not otherwise pro vided for; pitch plaster of Paris, calcined;

Quills;

Rotans and reeds, manufactured or partly manufactured; red precipitate; Roman cement; rosin;

Sal soda, hyposulphate of soda, and all carbonates of soda, by whatever name designated, not otherwise provided for; salts, Epsom, Glauber, Rochelle, and all other salts and preparations of salts, not otherwise provided for; articles composed wholly of India-rubber, not otherwise provided for; skins, tanned and dressed, of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; spices of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; starch; stereotype plates; still bottoms; strychnine; sulphate of barytes, crude or refined; sulphate of magnesia; sulphate of quinine;

Tar; thread laces and insertings; type metal; types, new;

Varnish of all kinds; Vandyke brown; Venetian red; ve rmilion;

Whalebone, the produce of foreign fisheries; white vitriol or sulphate of zinc; wood, unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for; woolen listings.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected and paid, on copper ore and diamonds, cameos, mosaics, gems, pearls, rubies, and other precious stones, when not set, a duty of five per centum ad valorem; when set in gold, silver, or other metal, or on imitations thereof, and all other jewelry, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on hair cloth and hair seatings, and all other manufactures of hair not otherwise provided for, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, a duty of thirty per centum on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned and embraced in this section, that is to say:

Alabaster and spar ornaments;

Anchovies, sardines, and all other fish preserved in oil;

Argentine, alabatta, or German silver, manufactured or unmanufactured;

Articles embroidered with gold, silver, or other metal;

Articles worn by men, women, or children, of whatever material composed, made up, or made wholly or in part by hand, not otherwise provided for;

Asses' skins:

Balsams, cosmetics, essences, extracts, pastes, perfumes and tinctures, used either for the toilet of medicinal purposes;

Baskets, and all other artiicles composed of grass, ozier, palm leaf, straw, whalebone, or willow, not otherwise provided for;

Beads of amber, composition, or wax, and all other beads;

Benzoates; Bologna sausages;

Bracelets, braids, chains, curls or ringlets composed of hair, or of which hair is a component material;

Braces, suspenders, webbing or other fabrics, composed wholly or in part of India rubber, not otherwise provided for;

Brooms and brushes of all kinds;

Buttons and button moulds of all kinds;

Canes and sticks for walking, finished or unfinished;

Capers, pickles and sauces of all kinds, not otherwise provided for;

Caps, hats, muffs and tippets of fur, and all other manufactures of fur, or of which fur shall be a component material;

Caps, gloves, leggins, mits, socks, stockings, wove shirts and drawers, and all similar articles made on frames, of whatever material composed, worn by men, women or children, and not otherwise provided for;

Card cases, pocket-books, shell boxes, souvenirs, and all similar articles, of whatever material composed;

Carriages and parts of carriages;

Clocks and parts of clocks;

Clothing, ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description, of whatever material composed, except wool, made up or manufactured, wholly or in part, by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer;

Coach and harness furniture of all kinds, saddlery, coach and harness hardware, silver-plated, brass, brass-plated, or covered, common tinned, burnished, or japanned, not otherwise provided for;

Combs of all kinks;

Compositions of glass or paste, when set:

Composition tops for tables, or other articles of furniture:

Comfits, sweetmeats, or fruits preserved in sugar, brandy or molasses, not otherwise provided for;

Coral, cut or manufactured:

Cotton cords, gimps and galloons:

Cotton laces, colored;

Court plaster;

Cravons of all kinds;

Cutlery of all kinds;

Dolls and toys of all kinds;

Encaustic tiles;

Epaulets, galloons, laces, knots, stars, tassels, tresses, and wings of gold, silver, or other metal;

Fans and fire-screens of every description, of whatever material composed;

Feathers and flowers, artificial or ornamental, and parts thereof, of whatever material composed;

Flats, braids, plaits, sparterre and willow squares, used for making hats and bonnets;

Fire-crackers;

Frames and sticks for umbrellas, parasols and sunshades, finished or unfinished;

Furniture, cabinet and household;

Ginger, preserved or pickled;

Gunpowder;

Hair pencils;

Hat bodies of cotton;

Hats and bonnets, for men, women and children, composed of straw, chip, grass, palm leaf, willow, or any other vegetable substance, or of hair, whalebone, or other material, not otherwise provided for;

Human hair, cleaned or prepared for use;

India rubber shoes and boots;

Ink and ink powder;

Japanned, patent or enameled leather, or skins of all kinds;

Japanned ware of all kinds, not otherwise provided for;

Jet, and manufactures of jet, and imitations thereof;

Leather, tanned, bend, or sole and upper leather of all kinds;

Lead pencils;

Macaroni, vermicelli, gelatine, jellies, and all similar preparations;

Manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for;

Manufactures of the bark of the cork tree;

Manufactures of bone, shell, horn, ivory, or vegetable ivory;

Manufactures, articles, vessels and wares, not otherwise provided for, of brass, copper, gold, iron, lead, pewter, platina, silver, tin, or other metal, or of which either of these metals or any other metal shall be the component material of chief value;

Manufactures, not otherwise provided for, composed of mixed materials in part of cotton, silk, wool, worsted or flag;

Manufactures of cotton, linen, silk, wool, or worsted, if embroidered or tambioured, in the loom or otherwise, by machinery or with the needle, or other process, not otherwise provided for;

Manufactures of cedarwood, granadilla, ebony, mahogany, rosewood and satinwood;

Marble in the rough or blocks, manufactures of marble, marble paving tiles, and all marble squared, dressed or polished;

Manufactures and articles of leather, or of which leather shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for; manufactures of paper, or of which paper is a component material, not otherwise provided for; manufactures, articles and wares of papier-mache; manufactures of goats' hair or mohair, or of which goats' hair or monair are a component material, not otherwise provided for; manufactures of wood, or of which wood is the chief component part, not otherwise provided; medicinal preparations, not otherwise provided for; metallic pens; mineral waters; muskets, rifles, and other fire-arms; oil-cloth, of every description, of whatever material composed, not otherwise provided for; olive oil in flasks or bottles; olives; paper boxes, and all other fancy boxes; paper envelopes; paper hangings, and paper for screens or fire-boards; paper, antiquarian, demy, drawing, elephant, foolscap, imperial, letter, and all other paper not otherwise provided for; parasols and sunshades; parchment; plated and gilt ware of all kinds; playing cards; prepared vegetables, meats, fish, poultry, and game, sealed or unsealed, in cans or otherwise;

Red chalk pencils;

Salmon preserved;

Scagliola tops for tables or other articles of furniture; sealing wax; sheathing paper; side arms, of every description; silver-plated metal, in sheets or other form; slates, roofing slates, slate pencils, slate chimney-pieces, mantels, slabs for tables, and all other manufactures of slate; soap, castile, perfumed, Windsor, and all other kinds; twines and packthread, of whatever material composed, not otherwise provided for; umbrellas; unwrought clay; vellum; velvet, when printed or painted; wafers; water colors; webbing, composed of wool, cotton, flax, or any other material.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid, the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned and embraced in this section shall be exempted from duty, that is to say:

All books, maps, charts, mathematical and nautical instruments, philosophical apparatus, and all other articles whatever imported for the use of the United States;

Articles in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning, not otherwise provided for, berries, nuts, flowers, plants, and vegetables used exclusively in dyeing or composing dyes, but no article shall be classed as such that has undergone any manufacture; bismuth; bitter apples; bones, burnt; bone dust; Brazil wood, braziletto, and all other dye woods in sticks;

Books, maps and charts, imported by authority of the Joint Library Committee of Congress for the use of the Library of Congress: *Provided*, That if in any case a contract shall have been made with any bookseller, importer, or other person for books, maps, or charts, in which contract the bookseller, importer, or other person aforesaid, shall have paid the duty or included the duty in said contract, in such case the duty shall not be remitted;

Bullion; gold and silver;

Coins; gold, silver and copper;

Copper, when imported for the United States Mint;

Fish, fresh caught for daily consumption;

Goods, wares and merchandise, the growth, production of the United States exported to a foreign country, and brought back to the United States in the same condition as when exported, and upon which no drawback or bounty has been allowed: *Provided*, That all regulations to ascertain the identity thereof prescribed by existing laws, or which may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be complied with;

Household effects, old, and in use, of persons or families from foreign countries, if used abroad by them, and not intended for any other person or persons, or for sale; oil, spermaceti, whale, and other fish, of American fisheries, and all other articles the produce of such fisheries; paintings and statuary, the production of American artists residing abroad: *Provided*, the same are imported by the artists or on their own account; or by other persons, in good faith, as objects of taste and not as merchandise, and on presentation on the entry of the declaration of the artist in writing, signed by him, and certified by a Consul of the United States, that the said paintings or statuary were produced by him.

Personal and household effects, not merchandise, of citizens of the United States dying abroad; wearing apparel in actual use, and other personal effects, (not merchandise,) professional books, implements, instruments and tools of trade, occupation or employment of persons arriving in the United States: *Provided*, That this exemption shall not be construed to include machinery or other articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid, there shall be levied, collected and paid, on the importation of all raw or unmanufactured articles, not herein enumerated or provided for, a duty of ten ℔ centum ad valorem; and on all articles manufactured, in whole or in part, not herein enumerated or prolided for, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That wherever that word "ton" is used in this act in reference to weight it shall be deemed and taken to be twenty weight it shall be deemed and taken to be twenty hundred weight, each hundred weight being one hundred and twelve pounds avoirdupois, unless otherwise specified.

SEC. 23. *And be et further enacted*, That railroad iron, partially or wholly worn, may be imported into the United States without payment of duty, under bond to be withdrawn and exported after the said railroad iron shall have been repaired or remanufactured: and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to protect the revenue against fraud, and secure the identity, character and weight of all such importations, when again withdrawn and exported, by entering and limiting the export and withdrawal to the same port of entry where imported, and also limiting all bonds to a period of time of not more than six months from the date of the importation.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where the duty upon any imports of goods, wares or merchandise shall be subject to be levied upon, the true market value of such imports in the principal markets of the country from whence the importation shall have been made, the duty shall be estimated and collected upon the value on the day of actual shipment, whenever a bill of lading shall be presented showing the date of shipment, and which shall be certified by a certificate of the United States Consul, Commercial Agent, or other legally authorized deputy; and when no bill of lading so certified is presented the duty shall be estimated and collected upon the value on the day of actual exportation.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That the annual statistical accounts of the commerce of the United States with foeign countries, required by existing laws, shall hereafter be made up and completed by the Register of the Treasury, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, so as to comprehend and include, in tabular form, the quantity by weight or measure, as well as the amount of value of the several articles of foreign commerce, whether dutiable or otherwise; and also a similar and separate statement of the commerce of the United States with the British Provinces, under the late, so-called, reciprocity treaty with Great Britain.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be allowed a drawback on foreign hemp imported under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of outstanding Treasury notes, to authorize a loan, to regulate and fix the duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1861, or which may be hereafter imported under the provisions of this act, if manufactured into cordage in the Ullited States and exported therefrom, equal in amount to the duty paid on the foreign hemp ℔arnum which it shall ℔e manufactured, to be ascertained under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and no more: *Provided*, That ten per centum on the amount of all drawbacks so allowed shall be retained for the use of the United States by the collectors paying such drawbacks respectively.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That when imports of the same material or pescription, but of different values, are invoiced at an average price the duty shall be assessed upon the whole invoice at the rate the highest valued goods in such invoice are subject to under this act.

The words value and valued, used in this act, shall be construed and understood as meaning the true market value of the goods, wares and merchandise in the principal markets of the country from whence exported at the date of exportation.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That section one hundred and third of the act entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," approved on the second day of March, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, which prohibits the importation of ale, beer, distilled spirits, and other articles of merchandise in casks or packages of less than a certain capacity or weight; and the act approved on the second day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, entitled "An act to authorize the importation of brandy in casks of a capacity not less than fifteen gallons, and the exportation of the same for the benefit of drawback of the duties;" and the act approved on the twenty-seventh day of February, eighteen hundred and thirty, continuing the same in force, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

SEC. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That all goods, wares, and merchandise, which may be in the public stores on the day and year aforesaid, shall be subject to no other duty upon the entry thereof than if the same were imported respectively after that day.

SEC. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That the act approved the second day of March, eithteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled "An act to provide for the payment of outstanding treasury notes, to authorize a loan, to regulate and fix the duties on imports, and for other purposes," and all acts and parts of acts repugnant to the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed: *Provided*, That the existing laws shall extend to, and be in force for, the collection of the duties imposed by this act, for the prosecution and punishment of all offences, and for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, as fully and effectually as if every regulation, penalty, forfeiture, provision, clause, matter, and thing to that effect in the existing laws contained, had been inserted in and reenacted by this act.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 16, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 105 bbls. of Ashes, 19,755 bbls. Flour, 225 bbls. Corn Meal, 113,424 bushels Wheat, 19,620 bushels Corn, 13,630 bushels Rye, 22,400 bushels Oats, 2,308 bushels Malt, 141 pkgs. Provisions, and 237 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 50 bbls., at $5 37½ for Pots, and $5 68¾@$5 75 for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—The market has been less active, today, but prices have favored sellers. The reported sales comprised 150 bags Maracaibo, at 15½c@16c; 70 bags Laguayra, at 15c.; 2,150 bags Rio, at 13c.@14½c. ℔ ℔., usual terms. The week's receipts of Rio have been 25,781 bags; sales, 26,481 bags. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON review the week's business in Rio thus: "There has been an active demand during the past week, and the market closes firm at an advance on all descriptions of ½c. ℔ ℔. Total sales to the trade reach 25,481 bags, and embrace 1,000 per *Panama*, at 13½c.; 455 per do., at 11¾c.; 1,583 per *Clara, Haxall*, at 13½c.; 1,122 per *Louifer*, at 13¾c.@14c.; 4,319 per *Parthian*, at 13c.@13½c.; 500 per *Union*, at 11¾c.; 1,600 per *Logan*, at 13c.@13¾c.; 3,035 per *Lynchburgh*, at 13c.; 1,000 per *Vivid Light*, at 12c.; 1,439 per *Carioca*, at 13c.; 693 per *Conrad*, at 14¼c.; and 1,000 per *A. C. Adams*, at 12¾c.@14c. The balance of the *Fame's* cargo, 4,121 bags has been taken on speculation at about 12½c.; 1,000 per *Roanoke* have been shipped to Philadelphia, and have been taken from the stock." Stocks of all kinds in first hands at the close, 185,734 bags, including 168,207 bags Rio and Santos, 10,750 bags Maracaibo, 3,000 bags St. Domingo, 2,000 bags Java, 927 bags Laguayra, 600 bags Bombay, and 250 bags Costa Rica. The closing quotations are as follows: Java, 18¾c.@19c.; Maracaibo, 14¾c.@16c.; Laguayra, 14¾c.@15c.; Rio, 11¾c.@14¾c.; St. Domingo, 12¾c.@13c., usual terms, ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Has been quiet, yet quoted firm. Sales 350 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ ℔	13¼	13¼	13⅜	13⅜
Middling	15½	15⅝	16	16¼
Middling Fair	16¾	16¾	17	17¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour has been more active to-day, and prices, especially of low grades, have advanced 10c. ℔ bbl. The favorable news by the *Saxonia*, and the decline in rates on freight, have encouraged shippers to buy more freely. The reported sales comprise 21,800 bbls., including Superfine State, at $3 75@$3 90; poor to choice extra State, at $4 10@$4 40, mainly at $4 10@$4 20; superfine Western, at $3 65@$3 80; extra Iowa; Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4@$5 30; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 10@$5 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $4 55@$4 60; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 65@$4 80 ℔ bbls.

Superfine State	$3 75	@$3 90
Extra State	4 10	@ 4 40
Superfine Western	3 65	@ 3 80
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 00	@ 5 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 10	@ 5 40
Inferior extra Ohio	4 55	@ 4 60
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	4 65	@ 4 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	4 85	@ 5 75
Fancy Genesee	4 50	@ 4 60
Extra Genesee	4 70	@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 70	@ 6 75

Southern Flour is in demand, at former figures. Sales 1,100 bbls., at $5@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$8 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in fair request, including Superfine at $3 45@$3 55, and inferior to very choice extra, at $4@$7 50 ℔ bbl. Sales, 1,200 bbls. Rye Flour is inquired for, at $2 50@$3 50 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—FAUDEEN O'RAFFERTY—THE YOUNG ACTRESS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PROF. ANDERSON—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Grand Army under Gen. McDOWELL was yesterday further strengthened by the Rhode Island Regiments, the New-York Seventy-first, the Second New-Hampshire, a detachment of Marines, and a considerable body of regular artillery, which marched over Long Bridge in the afternoon. And within the two preceding days the Fourteenth, Seventeenth and Twenty-first of New-York, the Second New-Jersey, the Seventh, Ninth and Eleventh Massachusetts, and the Fourth Michigan Regiments, together with GRIFFIN'S Battery, had gone over to swell the great *corps d'armée*, now numbering in the vicinity of *fifty-five thousand effective men*, splendidly appointed, and ready in every way to meet the enemy. The hour for which Gen. SCOTT has been patiently waiting is evidently near at hand, if it has not already arrived. Indeed, our dispatches from Washington state, almost positively, that Gen. McDOWELL commenced his advance yesterday afternoon, and information from other sources leads us to hope that we shall soon hear of the occupation of Fairfax Court-house and Manassas Junction by our victorious troops. At Alexandria, on Sunday, the Ohio regiments received orders to pack everything but their guns, uniform, canteens, and one blanket each—indicating an expectation of work ahead, in which it would be unwise to be burdened with too much baggage. One thousand axes have also been distributed among the troops destined to take the advance, for the purpose of clearing away the obstructions which have been placed in the roads in the vicinity of Fairfax, and between that point and Manassas by the rebels. We may expect stirring news from across the Potomac to-day.

No news whatever has reached us from PATTERSON'S column since our last issue. It is to be hoped that he has made a forward movement simultaneously with that of Gen. McDOWELL. A better time could not be selected.

The full details of the retreat of Gen. GARNETT'S army from Laurel Hill, and the subsequent battle at Carrick's Ford, in which the rebels were so disastrously routed, prove conclusively that they are good neither at fighting nor at running away. After the battle at Rich Mountain, on hearing of the approach of Gen. McCLELLAN, they left Laurel Hill on the night of the 11th, hoping to pass Beverly before the arrival of the National forces, and escape through the Cheat Mountain Pass. The evacuation was not discovered until the morning of the 12th, when a pursuit was immediately ordered. The evacuated camp at Laurel Hill was entered at 10 o'clock that day, and the flying rebels, their course marked for twenty miles by baggage thrown from their wagons to lighten them, were followed by Gen. MORRIS until 11 o'clock at night—the rebels having gone within three miles of Beverly, where they were met by their flying friends from Rich Mountain, which was proof sufficient that the retreat by way of Huttonsville was cut off. GARNETT then took the road to St. George, and was overtaken by the advance of Gen. MORRIS about 1 o'clock, P. M., on the 13th, he having started again in pursuit at 2 o'clock in the morning. Our troops marched all day through the rain, and forded Cheat River four times on the way, before reaching Carrick's Ford, where the enemy was overtaken, with the results already narrated.

Some slight skirmishing has taken place in the northern part of Western Virginia, consequent upon the taking up of more advanced positions by the National forces from Cumberland. Col. BIDDLE, commanding the reserve force lately there, by order of Gen. McCLELLAN, has occupied the New-Creek Bridge; Col. KANE, of the same brigade, has occupied Piedmont, and Capt. ERWIN has taken his position at New-Creek Village. The enemy at the latter place precipitately fled on the approach of Capt. ERWIN, but subsequently returned and attacked his command. They were, however, vigorously repulsed, with the loss of two men killed.

Congress pushed on rapidly with the important work before it yesterday, evidently determined that the limit fixed for the continuance of its session shall not be exceeded. In the Senate, a petition was presented from M. O. ROBERTS, of New-York, and referred to the Committee on Claims, asking indemnity for the loss of the steamer *Star of the West*. The Naval Appropriation bill was discussed until the hour of the special order, which was the resolution approving the acts of the President. This proved the text upon which Mr. BRECKINRIDGE discoursed at considerable length, rehearsing the old arguments against the right of the Government to put down rebellion, which have a thousand times been successfully refuted. In the course of his remarks, however, he took occasion to deny positively that he had ever telegraphed to JEFF. DAVIS that President LINCOLN'S Congress would not be allowed to meet in Washington on the 4th of July, or that Kentucky would furnish 7,000 armed men for the rebel army. After some discussion by other members, the subject was postponed and the Naval Appropriation bill was passed. In the House, Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, reported from the Committee on Commerce, a bill providing for a more efficient blockade of the Southern ports, and asked for its immediate consideration. Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, made objections and insisted that it should take the usual course, through the Committee of the Whole. It was finally referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. A bill reported from the Judiciary Committee, providing for the suppression of rebellion and conspiracy against the Government, was passed immediately, and almost unanimously, under the operation of the previous question. The Senate bill, authorizing the President to accept the services of 500,000 volunteers, was reported by Mr. BLAIR, from the Military Committee, with a proviso allowing the President to select the Major and Brigadier-Generals from the line, and passed. The Senate's amendments to the Loan bill were all concurred in, and the bill went to the President for his signature. The House then passed a unanimous vote of thanks to Gen. McCLELLAN and his officers and men, for recent brilliant victories, and subsequently considered and passed the bill to promote the efficiency of the volunteer forces.

There appears to be a perfect reign of terror in the northern counties of Virginia, where the rebels still have sway,—what must be the condition of affairs in the counties further south is left to conjecture. In Loudon and Occoquan notices have recently been issued to the inhabitants to assemble for militia muster, and to be ready to be drafted for an immediate march to Manassas Junction. In consequence of this movement, large numbers of the inhabitants are leaving to seek protection inside the National lines—quite a number having already arrived at Washington, after eluding the vigilance of the rebel pickets. Thirteen refugees arrived from Occoquan yesterday, who report many others on the way.

No military movement of importance has yet taken place in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe, from which place we have advices to the 16th. The members of the Sanitary Commission visiting the fortress and the camps had concluded their labors, and were about to depart for Washington. The Allen Court-martial concluded its labors on Saturday night, and adjourned *sine die*. The result of their investigations, of course, can only be known when promulgated from Washington. Mr. RUSSELL, the correspondent of the London *Times*, had left the fortress for the capital.

A portion of the First Regiment of Cavalry, numbering one hundred men and horses, under command of Lieut.-Col. T. C. DIVIN, left this City yesterday forenoon for Washington, by way of Elizabethport and Harrisburgh. They made a fine appearance.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool on the 3d and Queenstown on the 4th inst., arrived at this port last evening. She brings the heavy shipment of $1,166,665 in specie on freight. Her advices, both British and Continental, have been anticipated,—by the *Saxonia* at this port, which brought news to the 3d, and by the *Hibernia* at Quebec, which passed Father Point on Monday night with news to the 5th.

The bark *Restless*, Capt. LOTHROP, from Savanilla, arrived yesterday morning, bringing dates to June 30. The latest news from the seat of war in the interior of New-Granada was that Gen. MOSQUERA, with the Liberal forces under his command, was within three miles of Bogota. This, although not so late, is confirmatory of the news received by the *North Star*.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening, and the ordinance appropriating $500,000 for the support of the families of volunteers, as amended by the Board of Councilmen, was adopted. The Board expressed their readiness to unite with the Councilmen in tendering the hospitalities of the City to the regiments belonging to the City, on their return home from the war.

The annual commencement of the Free Academy took place, last evening, at the Academy of Music. The customary declamations, orations, distribution of prizes, &c., took place, and occupied until nearly midnight.

At the Chambers of the Supreme Court yesterday, a motion for a *mandamus* was made to compel the Board of Supervisors to audit and allow bills for advertising in the *Daily News*. The motion was argued and decision reserved.

There was much activity again on the Stock Exchange, yesterday, but the top prices of the day were not maintained after the First Board; New-York Central closed 77½ ₱ cent.; Missouris, 42⅝@43. In Exchange, the business was dull; 106⅝@107 ₱ cent. on London.

The favorable news by the *Saxonia*, and a slight reduction in rates on freight, encouraged shippers to buy Breadstuffs more freely, yesterday; prices of the principal kinds advanced, closing buoyantly. An active business was transacted in Sugars, which were very firm. Coffee and Tobacco were less sought after. Rice, Cotton, Oils, Molasses, Metals, Seeds, Spices, Hay, Hides, Leather, Candles, Tar, Turpentine, Foreign Liquors, Butter, Cheese and Cut Meats, were lightly dealt in. Pork was more inquired for, but at lower quotations. Beef, Lard, Hops, Resin, Raisins, Tallow and Teas, were in request. The Freight market was brisker, rates having been reduced.

The cattle markets keep well supplied with beeves, and prices continue low. About 3,200 were on sale at Forty-fourth-street, yesterday, and some 200 fresh and 100 stale cattle were sold there on Monday. Sales of a few of the best cattle were made at 8¼c.@8¾c.; but most of the stock run from 7c. to 8c., which is no better than last week. Many of the sellers thought the market even worse than one week ago. A fair share of the stock was sold yesterday, but there will be no lack of animals to-day.

The New Tariff.

We give elsewhere the new Tariff bill now before Congress. It is simply a war measure, and differs from the preceding Tariff chiefly by taking tea and coffee from the *free list*, and increasing largely the duties on luxuries, such as distilled liquors, wines, sugars and segars. The duty on salt is largely increased. Black teas are to be taxed at the rate of ten cents per pound, green fifteen, and coffee five cents. The duties on wines and distilled liquors are increased fifty per cent.; on cigars, very nearly in the same ratio. On sugars the duties are increased from three-fourths of a cent, to two and a half cents per pound on raw; to three cents on clayed, and four cents on white and refined. Molasses pays six cents per gallon instead of two. White lead $2 25 per 100 pounds instead of $1 25. There is some increase on other unimportant articles, but not enough to add materially to the revenue. In textile fabrics there is little change. A slight reduction is made on iron and steel—the duty on merchant bar being reduced from $15 to $14 per ton; on railroad iron from $12 to $10 per ton. As the previous duties were nearly, if not quite prohibitory, this reduction is for *the benefit of the revenue*. With the exceptions named, the Morrill Tariff remains substantially untouched. It was not to be expected that Congress, at its present session, would undertake a revision of our system, or make any change that did not promise to add largely to the revenue. It did not assemble, nor had it time for such objects. The long and regular session commences in a little over four months, when there will be ample opportunity for deliberation. At the present moment the country calls for action, and will undoubtedly heartily respond to any measure that will provide the means for putting down the great rebellion, even at the cost of a heavy tax upon luxuries which, for a generation almost, were duty free. We are for several years, at least, to have an expensive Government, and we must follow in the wake of the nations of the Old World, who not only have no source of revenue untaxed, but who leave ascertained by experience the kinds of taxation which will produce the largest revenue. Taxes may be increased to almost any extent when paid in small sums, and which are daily and hourly levied. England finds no difficulty in raising annually $100,000,000 by duties on tea, coffee, sugar and tobacco; and $85,000,000 by an excise duty on malt and distilled liquors. They are paid in uniform sums every day in the year, and in such trifling amounts each time that the burden is only slightly felt. In no other manner could such enormous revenues be collected.

The taxing of tea and coffee, and the increase of duty upon sugars and liquors, will produce a large sum, but we presume that there will be a very large falling off in the revenue from other sources. We cannot import to any considerable extent under the proposed tariff iron or cotton or woolen goods. The only way in which we can derive a large revenue from these is to greatly reduce the rates of duty. Capital, and all the elements of manufacturing cheaply, are so abundant in this country, that a large duty upon what we have the means for producing, will entirely exclude the foreign article. To make up for the loss in this quarter, the tendency of our legislation must be to put a high tax on luxuries which are consumed in pretty nearly equal quantities, whatever may be the prices paid. The French Government gets something like forty millions from the monopoly of tobacco. In the taxation of luxuries, we should raise whatever we can from impost duties, as we should find it very difficult to collect an excise duty on many of them.

At the next session of Congress we hope to see our present system thoroughly overhauled. In times of peace we can readily carry our exports up to $500,000 000, but not unless we can import merchandise to an equal amount. This we can never do under the present or proposed Tariff. Every portion of the country must be equally favored. While we would protect manufacturers, we would protect the farmer of the West, by securing to him a market which will give value to his labor by taking its proceeds. One State West could feed all the manufacturers of the Eastern States. But we do not expect such matters to be considered at the present session. Let Congress add what it can to our revenues from sources that cannot fail us, and take a more favorable opportunity for adjusting our relations with foreign countries, and placing our system upon a basis that shall, in providing us with a revenue, do equal justice to all our interests.

Iron-plated Ships-of-War—The Stevens Battery.

While the American public, relying on occasional extracts from foreign newspapers as to the terrible destruction of iron targets by steel projectiles, ridicules the idea of armor-clad ships, and even doubts the utility of iron hulls as compared with wooden walls, the English and French Governments are so far satisfied by the absolute necessity of such protection against modern projectiles, that they are constructing a large number of new mailed ships, and are plating some old and some partially completed vessels. The discussion about improving this system is, indeed, continued, and will, of course, grow warmer as improvements are introduced, like similar discussions about the railway and the telegraph; but the *system* of plating war ships is just as much established and decided upon as are the systems of transporting goods by steam and intelligence by electricity. But the experiments even do not justify the American conclusions in the matter; a number of trials, some years ago, by the late ROBERT L. STEVENS, the acknowledged father of the scheme, and others, some of them quite recent, by various Americans, and the late English trials by Capt. HALSTED, R. N., and by the Admiralty, as well as by private individuals, all prove four and a half inch steel-plates to be practically proof against round shot of any size up to ten inches diameter, and a very great protection against the most improved elongated rifle projectiles.

While it must be said that there has never been made a complete and satisfactory account of the experiments on the resistance of iron and steel plates to shot, and that the published results are often conflicting, the general conclusion from all the facts, especially from the fact that the English and French Governments have adopted iron and steel-plating as a standard feature, is in a high degree favorable to the system. This will be evident to everyone, we think, who does not rush headlong into its condemnation on the simple ground that four-and-a-half-inch plates have been broken up at short ranges, but who will stop long enough to take a comprehensive and reasonable view of the conditions and facts in the case.

In the first place we have certain unalterable conditions of the ship as a floating and seaworthy object; it must not only swim, but it must ride a heavy sea with ease and without excessive motion, all of which depends on the well-defined laws of shape, amount of weight and position of weight. Steel-plating evidently does not modify the shape, nor does the position of its weight impair seaworthiness to any serious extent, since vessels whose machinery is entirely below water, and which carry little weight above water, are notoriously unsteady.

The weight of the armor on the modern style of vessels, which are one deck lower than the old style, should be to steady them, just as the great walking-beams of the *Vanderbilt*, some thirty feet above water, render her one of the easiest vessels afloat, in a seaway. But the positive weight of the armor, is its worst feature. For a given speed, (and no one doubts that choice of position, *i. e.* speed, is quite as important as resistance to shot,) each pound of armor necessarily reduces either the guns and stores, or the supply of coal, or both, and is to this extent, a grand defect. It is by no means certain that *La Gloire* is light enough to swim a stormy sea, nor that even the half-plated *Warrior* will safely weather a gale; and these have only 4½-inch plates, which may be broken by modern projectiles. All this leads us to the conclusion, that the plating of the entire walls of ships with armor thick enough to be impregnable, is impracticable on account of the excessive weight, and it answers the question often asked: **Why are not 6-inch plates, or even 8-inch plates, whose stability, under any known fire, no authority pretends to doubt—why is not such mail employed, if 4½-inch plates are too thin?**

We are, therefore, restricted to one of two systems—to be satisfied with what protection, say 4-inch plates will give the whole ship, or to confine an absolutely shot-proof plating to a small portion of the vessel. It is indeed certain that the flat-headed Armstrong projectile, at short range, has broken and dislodged the 4½-inch plates on the *Trusty*, sometimes at the first blow; but it is equally true that some twenty-five shots have failed to absolutely break in and destroy the ship's side; and this is a greater number of steel rifle-bolts than any vessel would be likely to receive in action, at short range. There is every chance, therefore, that such a vessel would live through an action, although she might get some plates broken and torn off. Modern artillery certainly did its best (or its worst) when it blazed away for three days at the mailed sides of the *Trusty*. But if any one objects that such plates are not *absolutely* proof, after all, we should like to inquire what would become of any other ship under such a fire. Iron sides of ordinary thickness would, indeed, shed round shell—it is by no means certain that they would not admit the Sawyer and Hotchkiss shell—but solid shot of any kind, not to speak of elongated steel bolts, would perforate them at short ranges, and ultimately tear them to pieces. And what shall we say of wooden walls? The iron (thick or thin,) enemy of a wooden ship may just as well throw away its steel bolts and percussion shells; half a dozen ten-inch shells filled with molten metal will, in five minutes, put her beyond the reach of solid shot. Wooden ships with wooden projectiles are about as valuable as wooden stoves. It would be a very green enemy that would take the trouble to throw cold shot, or even explosive shells, at a wooden ship, if he had the facilities aboard—and they are perfectly practicable—for melting iron. It is certain that each additional inch of mail that can be carried is an additional protection, and excludes an additional number of kinds of projectiles; and it would be simply ridiculous to say that because four-inch plates may not keep out steel bolts, we will have no protection whatever from round shot or shell, or anything the enemy choose to fire at us. Practically, a ship that would exclude everything but steel bolts, and that would stand these for a day or so without getting knocked into a wreck—practically, such a ship would be nearly as good as an absolutely impregnable one. Therefore, there is every reason in favor of putting on as much armor as the ship will carry, as compared with having none at all.

But we are, fortunately, not confined to these conditions. There is no obvious necessity of spreading out a target 300 feet long and 15 or 20 feet high for the mere purpose of loading it down with steel plates. Ship's plates of ordinary thickness are just as good as 8-inch armor, *under water*; there is no better shield against cannon shot, and certainly no cheaper one than the sea itself—the very surface over which projectiles are *ricochetted* just as a boy "skitters" a stone; and there is certainly no necessity for the appearance of anything but a shot-proof battery above water. In short, the ship proper, may be entirely submerged during action, and so be safe without armor, while the projecting battery, being small compared to the size of the ship, may be thick enough to be absolutely proof against all possible damage from all known projectiles.

Such a battery, able to sail within 100 feet, if it comes to that, of the enemy's guns, evidently does not depend for its effectiveness on the number of its own guns. Room enough to work half-a-dozen of the largest class, without the least chance of damage to the armor covering them, is simply victory over any other class of ships. The vessel, from its depth in action, would be steady; its most vulnerable points, which could not be protected above water—the stern-post, rudder-post, etc., would be safe, and all the operations of locomotion and fighting, except the mere working of the guns, could be as well performed under water as above—in fact, they are performed under water in the present ships; therefore what is the use of having a long and high unprotected or else impracticably heavy bow and stern above water, when they are not only not indispensable, but positively in the way of the proper working of the guns?

The public is not advised as to the details of the Stevens' battery; we can say, however, that it will embody the principles just explained, among others, and that it promises to be not only the most successful war vessel known, but an essentially perfect, impregnable floating steel fort, and at the same time, a fast and seaworthy ship, if the battery part of it, still unfinished, is only made of the proportions and materials which modern experiment has proved adequate.

Some of our cotemporaries have been indulging in a great many assertions about the impracticability of steel-plated ships, and the probable failure of the Stevens' battery, as a basis for some very patriotic remarks about economy. We advise them to acquaint themselves with the principles and facts in the matter, of which their writings show lamentable ignorance, before they offer their advice to the Government. If we are going to have a crusade against the completion of the Stevens' battery, the Department and the public should demand something more conclusive than unprofessional assertions, before abandoning a work, which, for the reasons mentioned, is by no means unpromising, and may be of the highest value.

Sharp-Shooting Regiments.

The formation of regiments of Sharp-shooters as a branch of the military service, is attracting special attention. Rifle, or sharp-shooting as it is termed in the military parlance of the day, is a science of fine and numerous combinations of a high order, more so than is generally conceived. The various weapons in use, their size, weight and calibre, and sights, the shape and weight of lead they carry, the quantity and quality of powder they require, whether breech or muzzle loading, their accuracy and range, besides other peculiarities, are points which admit of extensive diversity of opinion. In alluding to the subject, we have no design to enter into the discussion of these undetermined points; but simply to consider by the light of European practice, and the experience of our own troops upon the frontier, the form in which a valuable arm of the service can be made most effective.

Shall the Sharp-shooters be formed into regiments, according to the plan of Mr. BERDAN, or into companies? How shall they be equipped? Shall any particular weapon be universally adopted, or shall each rifleman be allowed to choose his own weapon? Should the weapons be provided with bayonets, or should the bearer be reserved for service that does not require the use of that supplementary weapon?

Consulting European usage, we find the point-blank target and game shooting by our best muzzle-loading rifles, at distances varying from 25 to 200 yards, are but little understood or practiced. The attention of their Governments and military authorities has been more particularly directed to the production of small arms for man-shooting in battle, that should combine a much greater range with more accuracy than the common musket. To handle these improved weapons, picked marksmen are selected from the large armies and placed in barracks, where they are instructed in all the peculiarities of the arm they are to use. The attention given to this particular branch of service by the French Government is well known. The French Sharp-shooter undergoes a systematic course of instruction in the use of his piece. By practice his eye is brought to calculate distances with the greatest accuracy, and he is otherwise instructed on every point that may enable him to do the greatest possible execution at the greatest possible distance. Each sharpshooter is provided with a small, light spade, and when his position in battle requires it, he speedily makes an excavation in the ground sufficient to shield his body, and the earth thus thrown out serves as a fortification and a rest for his weapon, by which he is enabled more securely and deliberately to pick off the enemy. The French tirailleurs are not formed into regiments but into companies, varying in number as the case may require, and which hang upon the wings of the battalion or regiments of infantry, prepared to act as skirmishers, or otherwise to do execution.

The Swiss army has companies of independent Sharp-shooters with every brigade. The Swiss battalions are composed of six companies—750 men. Four of these companies are infantry of the line, provided with the bayonet for close fighting. The other two companies are Sharp-shooters attached to the wings of the battalion, and prepared for skirmishing, or other special duty to which their practice and weapon are adapted. In Switzerland, every citizen between the age of 20 and 34 years, is obliged to resort to the barracks for military instruction, and that country has now a standing and instructed militia of 144,000 men. From this body 14,000 are chosen as Sharp-shooters. They are twice selected—first from the battalions for wing companies, and then from the wing companies.

Austria has raised regiments in her mountainous provinces, and endeavored to combine in these regiments the two qualities of distant and close fighting. But her experience thus far is not favorable to this combination. As Sharp-shooters, her mountain regiments do better execution in distant fighting, but when it comes to close quarters, they prove greatly inferior to the infantry accustomed to the use of the bayonet.

From all the evidence that can be adduced, it does not appear desirable to attempt the combination of rifle shooting and bayonet practice, distant and close fighting, in the same regiment or companies. The rifleman should be devoted to sharp-shooting and nothing else; and in the use of his weapon, he should be taught to do the greatest possible execution, whether the distance be 25 or 1,000 yards.

We believe that all military experience will sustain us in the proposition that Sharp-shooters should be formed into *companies*, or even smaller bodies, and have their position on the wings of the regiments, and not be consolidated into *regiments*.

The duty of these Sharp-shooters should be to coöperate with the regiments, or act distinctly as skirmishers, according to the necessity of the moment. Ten companies of Sharp-shooters, numbering in all 1,000 men, hanging on the wings of five regiments, would certainly prove a greater sustaining force and do much more execution than 1,000 Sharp-shooters consolidated into a regiment, as the ten companies could be brought to bear upon ten different points with almost as much efficacy as the consolidated regiment upon one.

We have heard it stated, and it is, doubtless, true, that the military leaders in the South have organized companies of Sharp-shooters—men expert in the use of the best shooting rifles known—attached to every regiment, and whose business it is to pick off our officers, and perform such other delicate practice as may be assigned to them. While we are talking loudly about the matter, and doing nothing but talk, the rebels have been silently and energetically enrolling and bringing into the field their companies of Sharp-shooters. We should be ahead and not behind in this branch of the military service, and our companies of Sharp-shooters cannot be on the ground too soon.

PATRIOTIC WORK FOR WOMEN—AID FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.—The Secretary of the Army Sanitary Commission, at Washington, has forwarded to us a circular, stating that certain articles, such as cotton bed-shirts, loose drawers, light flannel dressing-gowns, towels, handkerchiefs and abdominal bandages, are immediately needed for the volunteers in hospital. All the specifications in regard to size, shape, material, &c., down to the minutest detail, will be found in the circular of the Commission, so that individuals, either singly or in groups, can go to work on them at once, without any further direction. It is to be hoped that the noble women of the city will see to the supplying of these imperative wants of the army without a day's delay. Thus far, they have done an immense amount of labor in this patriotic war,—labor that will lighten the burdens and cheer the soul of many a heroic soldier as he fights with holy enthusiasm against the destroyers of his country. And there will still be plenty for them to do for a long time to come.

There are thousands of true women in the palaces of wealth and luxury in this City, literally dying of idleness and *ennui*, for the want of womanly work and an impelling motive to work, who should take hold of this matter at once. It would diffuse among them a life, an energy and a happiness of which they now know nothing. All the girls, too, who have brothers and lovers in the Army in Virginia, should form themselves into circles of a dozen or twenty each, and devote a part of the day to their service. All that immense body of women who can spare a few hours daily from household duties, also, should have material and sewing directions at their homes, so that they can lend a helping hand. And probably many of the soldiers' wives who are receiving the charity of the City and various societies and churches, would be glad to repay it by helping also, if they were furnished with the stuff or a place to work. Let no woman that can aid hold back. There is a great deal that they can do now for their gallant brothers and countrymen at the seat of war. And the work needed is not the spasmodic efforts of an hour, but will be required till Freedom and the Union are permanently and universally re-established. "What thou doest, however, do quickly."

We would suggest, also, to the Commissioners, that they designate some general office in this City to which all the goods, such as they will continually require, may be sent by the various City sewing circles and societies. The circular, as will be seen, mentions that the articles must be sent to Washington; but there must also be, as there no doubt will be, a sub-dépôt established in New-York immediately.

FINANCIERING RUN WILD.—It has occurred to the gentlemen who have undertaken to exchange waste paper for the cotton crop, that thus to saddle the expense of the war upon a local staple is not the equitable thing. Virginia and North Carolina grow no cotton, and can lend no aid in realizing Mr. COBB'S ingenious financial scheme. The Charleston *Mercury* has a suggestion which is supposed to meet the difficulty. Where cotton is not to be had, the Commissioners may accept anything that may be offered. Virginia may send tobacco or smoked provisions; North Carolina may contribute her naval stores; and Arkansas may steal, and pass over from Missouri, a little of that lead for which the rebels are suffering. In short, nothing comes amiss to these ingenious publicans, whose depositories must present much the appearance of a magnificent pawnbroking establishment, where the largest sums are lent upon deposit.

There are reasons, however, why the project of a multifarious subscription of the kind now contemplated cannot be expected to prosper. Virginia, the battle-field selected by the South, is not likely to harvest enough tobacco next Fall for her own smokers. Crops are not planted or cultivated amid the march and collision of armies; and in Eastern Virginia especially, where the negroes have been so generally drafted to do the unheroic and laborious portions of martial duty, there are no hands at liberty to cultivate the dainty weed with the care it demands. And as little is Virginia able to export provisions, when she is consuming in a month, with the aid of her Southern allies, all her inadequate farming can produce in a year. From North Carolina and Arkansas as little can be expected; so the chances are that the States which began the war will have to pay for it, unless they oblige the Border States to put up one-half their Slaves. This is the only commodity those communities can now conveniently spare; most conveniently indeed, seeing the strong probabilities of the negroes either starving or running away. Let one-half or all of them be pawned to the Confederates, and sent to the Gulf States, where they may be employed to double the cotton and corn crops; and the effect will not only be beneficial to the rebel treasury, but it will save the National Government trouble in determining what shall be done with the Border State slaves.

In the meantime, as the coat of arms of the Southern Republic that is, and monarchy that is to be, has not been decided upon, we suggest three balls *or* a field *sable* as an appropriate blazon.

A BATTLE IN THE CLOUDS.—A rumor, traveling over a highly suspicious route—namely, through Arkansas to Memphis—represents the National Army in Missouri as having been defeated and brought to an unconditional surrender by Gen. McCULLOCH. The victory is located at Springfield, and the rebels are said to have entered the fight with inferior numbers. An obvious reason for disbelieving this glorious and altogether exhilarating report is, that if true it would have reached St. Louis three or four days before it could have flown to Memphis; and as no such tidings are transmitted from the former point, we may safely withhold credit from the story until they are. And an equally strong, though perhaps less convincing reason is, that McCULLOCH is given as the victor. It has so happened that this daring champion, who, during the closing days of the BUCHANAN *régime* figured as the foremost leader of the rebels; as the man who was to capture Washington, prevent the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN, and finally to lead his resistless armies to the pillage of Wall-street, and purgation of Faneuil Hall, disappeared from active service the moment hostilities broke out. Since that period we have only heard of him at points remotest from Washington and danger. He has visited Montgomery, revisited Richmond, called in at New-Orleans, turned up in Texas, and reappeared in Arkansas, but never within marching distance of the Northern invader. The probability seems to be sustained, by a reliable deduction, that he has not met the enemy in Missouri, and that his temples are not green with the laurels of Springfield. It is indeed a somewhat significant fact that the men, who, like TWIGGS and BRAGG, JACK HAYS and BEN McCULLOCH, were to be the triumphant leaders of the insurrection, seldom appear, and then only at the extreme rear of the movement—among the suttlers, baggage and camp followers, as it were, rather than with the vanguard.

OUR CIVIL BRIGADIERS AND THE LETTER-WRITERS.—In proportion to the inactivity of a military leader, is his hostility to newspaper correspondents. Gen. PATTERSON, whom history will immortalize as Robert the Unready, amuses the leisure he should devote to the enemy by capturing the letter-writers of loyal journals, and confining them in a Virginia jail. And Gen. BUTLER, whose horses and artillery will never come, whiles his prolonged idleness by conducting through the telegraph a sharp controversy with one of our City cotemporaries. So far as Gen. PATTERSON is concerned, we have no reason for complaint, as there seems to be small opportunity for the exhibition of epistolary talent; and for gallant marches, brilliant attacks and heroic actions, generally, the correspondent will probably find his cell as available a post for observing and recording them as a free sky and open fields. As for Gen. BUTLER, he will one day discover the battle-field to be a better place for vindicating his reputation than the newspaper; and for both these controversial gentlemen a better occupation might be had in studying the reasons why LYON and McCLELLAN, with far less perfect preparation, have driven the foe before them hundreds of miles; with victory after victory, and crowned themselves with glory, while they have satisfied the nation.

AN OLD FIGHTING COCKE.—Soon after the secession of Virginia, PHILIP ST. GEORGE COCKE appeared on the stage as a Brigadier-General. Another of the sons of Gen. JOHN H. COCKE holds a commission in the secession Army. The father of this brace of rebels, who has long been known for his humanity and benevolence, was reported to have died a year ago. But the octogenarian is in the rebel camp, too, as appears from this private

note of a friend in Maryland; "What will you say when I tell you that good old Gen. COCKE, whose death was by mistake announced about a year ago, is now Captain of a troop of horse in the secession Army!" We have only to say that we are sorry so old and good a man is in such bad company, on such desperate business.

GEN. PATTERSON'S COLUMN.

No Movement in Advance—Motives of the Rebel Retreat—Behavior of Our Troops—Outrage by a Soldier—A New-Yorker Killed by the Rebels.

Editorial Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MARTINSBURGH, Va., Friday, July 12, 1861.

In spite of all the rumors to the contrary everything here continues quiet. This column has neither been cut to pieces as has been reported, nor advanced to meet Gen. JOHNSTON as was expected. It remains in *statu quo*. Day before yesterday orders were issued by Gen. PATTERSON for an advance the next day upon Gen. JOHNSTON'S force, which was then believed to be at Bunker Hill, about eight miles in advance, intrenched and prepared to make a fight. During the day, however, it was ascertained that he had retreated still further,—and the orders were countermanded.

Yesterday afternoon a deserter came into camp and was taken to head-quarters. He was a citizen of Martinsburgh, and had been impressed into the rebel army previous to its advance to Harper's Ferry. While there, with some twenty others, he managed to escape,—but was afterwards taken from his bed at 3 o'clock in the morning and again forced into the ranks. He stated that the regiment he was in was at Winchester, located just outside the town,—that the whole rebel force was encamped in that neighborhood, and that some regiments were at White Post—still further on. This confirmed the previous intelligence of a retreat. Winchester is about 25 miles from Martinsburgh, and 50 from Manassas Junction.

Gen. JOHNSTON'S motive in thus falling back is not quite obvious. It is probably, however, to draw PATTERSON as far as possible into the interior,—either to fall upon him suddenly with a very large force drawn from Manassas, or else to come in behind him and cut off his supplies. Gen. PATTERSON will not move without having first taken every possible precaution against both these movements. I do not think he will leave Martinsburgh, at any rate, before Tuesday or Wednesday of next week,—and I think it doubtful whether he will then. He has now a very excellent location,—fine camping grounds, a position capable without intrenchments of being successfully defended against a large force, and open communication in his rear. His supplies now all come to Hagerstown by way of Chambersburgh, and are then transported by wagons six miles to Williamsport, where they ford the Potomac and go on to head-quarters twelve miles distant. The roads are excellent. The rebel scouts now and then make their appearance along the route, but they are unable to do much damage. By advancing a regiment to Charlestown, and another to Harper's Ferry, he could have a shorter and easier line of communication by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad,—and would cut off any attempt of the enemy to pass to his rear.

The health of the camps here is very good. Provisions are reasonably abundant, but forage is becoming scarce. It is difficult to procure hay and corn without going to a considerable distance from camp. The rebel cavalry are on the watch for foraging parties, and frequent casualties attend them. Yesterday a body of men from the Nineteenth New-York Volunteers were foraging some four miles from camp, and had left the road for an adjoining field, when they were seen by a body of secession cavalry, which halted, drew up in line along the road, and commenced firing upon them. They killed one man,—a member of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, who had joined the party;—I did not learn his name, but was told that he was a locksmith from Lockport. Two men of the Nineteenth, Company E, were taken prisoners. When last seen they were being run off by the side of the horses, each being held by the collar by the rider. None of the rebels were killed, as our men were taken by surprise, and were unable to return the fire with any effect. The Secessionists, while they remained here, made a pretty clean sweep of everything in the way of provisions in the immediate vicinity, and I believe that most of the beef now used is brought in from the North.

The deserter to whom I have already referred says that the rebels are well armed, but not well uniformed. They have but little means of transportation, and are short of provisions. They never distribute bread to the privates, but give them flour, which they are expected to mix with water and bake for themselves. He had a specimen of the mixture with him:—it was of the kind that sinks a man at once if eaten before bathing. It seems to be the general usage of the Southern army to distribute flour, instead of bread:—you may remember that a prisoner at Fort Monroe gave the same report of the custom at Yorktown. This man said there were a great many men in the rebel ranks who did not wish to fight, and would gladly get away if they could. Several incidents have occurred confirming this. After the skirmish at Falling Water, some six miles from here, one of the rebels was found by our men on the field mortally wounded. With an effort to speak, he told those who found him that he was for the Union,—that he was on the other side against his will,—and that, throughout the fight that day he had not fired his gun. Reaching out and getting it, he showed them that the nipple had been filled with lead, so that it could not be fired.

Men are constantly coming into camp asking protection, or applying for the restitution of property that has been taken by the rebels. Gen. PATTERSON treats them with uniform courtesy, and does all in his power to protect the inhabitants from loss. Everything taken for the Army, every field trampled down, every fence overthrown,—all damages of every kind, are appraised and promptly paid. This policy has had an excellent effect. The behavior of the men, as a general thing, has been good, though there have been exceptions. At the outset, instances of robbery and plunder were frequent:—but an order directing instant and severe punishment for every such offence has checked it. Night before last some soldier entered the house of a poor widow, who occupied it with her daughter, a girl of 18. His purposes were apparent, but were not accomplished, for the girl was so terrified that she died on the spot. Before the guard, summoned by the mother's screams, could enter, the villain had escaped. He left behind him, however, a pass and a knife, by which it is supposed he may be identified. One HENRY FISHER, belonging to a Pennsylvania regiment, is supposed to be the guilty man. He is under arrest, and will be tried by court-martial this afternoon or to-morrow. If guilty, he will be shot at once,—with the hearty approval of the whole Army. I am told, however, that he denies the charge, and that his Colonel, who knows him well, credits his denial. He served through the Mexican War, and is said to have behaved well.

A man has been for some time hanging about the camp, calling himself Mr. UNDERHILL, and pretending to be a correspondent of the TIMES. Both pretences, however, were speedily disproved, and he was dismissed from the camp. From what I can learn of him, he has already figured somewhat extensively in New-York, and has served out a term of imprisonment for false pretences. A Mr. REA, a reporter for the *Herald*, has also been dismissed, or is now confined in the guard-house, I do not know which. It was noticed that his reports, published regularly in the *Herald*, were of precisely such a kind as a spy would furnish for the enemy. He took pains to collect and state the precise numbers of each regiment—to describe their locations, and positions of the batteries—to specify the points in which our forces were deficient, &c., &c. The whole style of his reports looked as if the object of the *Herald* in sending him to the camp had been to furnish the enemy with whatever information would be most useful to them. Mr. REA was accordingly put under arrest.

I walked out yesterday to the dépôt of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; and such a picture of wanton and reckless destruction of property I have never seen before. Upon the double track at that point stood thirty-seven locomotives, and a little below were fifteen more, worth from $8,000 to $10,000 each. When Gen. JOHNSTON retreated from Harper's Ferry, he sent Capt. LETCHER, son of the Governor, with troops, and orders to destroy all these engines, with all the cars and all the bridges on the road. They piled wood under and around them, and set it on fire. The wrecked and ruined locomotives still stand in the ashes upon the track. One of them hangs over the place where the long and splendid bridge was burned. Not less than $750,000 worth of property belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was thus destroyed in this vicinity. The only object of such wholesale destruction was to prevent its being used by the National troops—yet Gen. JOHNSTON must have known that this could only delay their movements for two or three days at furthest.

It is reported, I know not with how much truth, that Capt. LETCHER remonstrated warmly against so wanton and so useless a sacrifice, and that, when compelled to go upon this errand, he burst into tears, and threatened to resign. I hear these acts of the rebel forces, and others like them, spoken of on every side in terms of unqualified detestation. They have alienated very many who were inclined to sympathize with secession, and wherever our army goes, or this column at least, confidence follows in its footsteps.

H. J. R.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Plans of the Secretary of the Treasury—Propriety of Taxing Salaries—The Abuse of Brevets—The Commissary General—Gen. McClellan's Successes, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 15, 1861.

At a time like the present, every citizen, and especially those in public employment, should feel disposed to divide their means with the Government. The Secretary of the Treasury has acted upon this view of the matter in recommending a general deduction of ten per cent. from salaries, during the war, if not as a permanent arrangement. There can be no doubt of the justice of this policy, since the sacrifice demanded of the salaried officials bears no proportion to that which every private man must submit to in the depreciation of property, or in the stagnation of trade in business. But instead of the horizontal scale of official taxation, it has been suggested that the rates should vary with the amount of salary. As a general rule, the salaries of the civil officers of the Government are high, and the tax suggested would or should be paid by them with cheerfulness. The lower grades of officials could very well afford to submit to a deduction of ten per cent., and the higher would not resign if the tax were carried up to twelve and a half, fifteen, and twenty per cent. Those under twelve hundred, that is to say, the messengers and recipients of fees, amounting to six hundred, could pay five per cent., while those whose annual compensation is less than this sum, might be exempted from the tax.

The Army officers are not paid too much at any time, and until within a few years their pay seemed to have been graduated with great nicety to the starvation standard. Now, however, they receive a just and liberal support from the nation, and I believe would be as willing to make pecuniary sacrifices for the country, as they are daily making those that are personal. It is proposed, therefore, that a law be enacted, to take effect during the war, and to be null and void at the cessation of hostilities, by which the per centage, hereafter stated, shall be deducted from the amount now due on the monthly pay account of each officer. Every officer who receives from $1,000 to $1,800 per year, shall be taxed five per cent. on the same; from $1,800 to $2,400, 7½ per cent.; from $2,400 to $3,500, 10 per cent.; from $3,500 to $5,000, 15 per cent.; above $5,000, 20 per cent. This would probably be a fair graduation, according to the means of the officers and the necessities of their families; and, in most cases, I think, would be cheerfully incurred, until the country is restored to peace and prosperity. The Navy could probably contribute to the same extent, and in view of prize money, might be willing to give a little more.

There is another point connected with Army expenditures to which the attention of Congress and the country is respectfully called, as it is liable to unobserved and insidious abuse. According to the newspaper reports, the Secretary of War has recently conferred upon several bureau officers in this city, the brevet of Brigadier-General. Until the war with Mexico, as I am assured on high military authority, a brevet was an honor supposed to be reserved for distinguished gallantry, and eminent services in the field, in the presence of the enemy. The low tastes and the political partialities of that day, however, degraded the distinction, and it was conferred in several instances for ordinary routine duty at home, without peril of of life or limb, or even deprivation of an afternoon *siesta*. Under that administration, however, the chivalrous candidates for home brevets were compelled to wait until the end of the war. Now, however, it is not so, and we have just had two or three cases of the brevet preliminary for a red-tape campaign in the marble halls of Washington. As Sam Weller sagely and sentimentally observes, "the advantage of this plan is obwious." The Secretary of War has the right to assign these red-tape heroes to duty according to their brevet rank, and they are thus enabled to draw a few thousand dollars more per annum out of the Treasury.

This process of breveting favorites, in its pecuniary consequences, may become a serious abuse, and it is worthy of the consideration of Congress. The law gives to the heads of all the military bureaus, except one, the rank of Colonel, and it is well known that the pay of this grade has been amply sufficient for the maintenance of those who have occupied these places. At this time, indeed, the gallant gentleman and loyal Virginian who is acting Commissary-General, and whose duties must necessarily be arduous in the extreme, is only Lieutenant-Colonel, and seems to have been overlooked by the Secretary of War in the distribution of his favors. Col. TAYLOR, however, does not belong to the class of the fussy or the truckling; he does not sputter about the War Office half-a-dozen times a day, to make exhibitions of his immense "energy," he does his duty faithfully and quietly, without resorting to the art of making the issuing of a ration of beans a matter of as much consequence as the supply of a battalion. If he knew how to magnify a percussion-cap into the dimensions of a Dahlgren gun, he would probably, ere this, have been rewarded for his extraordinary "efficiency."

It is not improbable, having begun so early in the war, that this plan of brevets for pecuniary considerations, rather than for professional merit, may become more extensive unless some check shall be placed upon its exercise. Congress could do the Army and the country no better service than by the abolition of all brevets not conferred for well-known and generally acknowledged services in the presence of an enemy.

The routs and dispersion of the forces under Gen. GARNETT in Western Virginia is the beginning of the end. The secession fabric will henceforward come tumbling down at every rude thrust, and the march of the Government armies to the Gulf will only be delayed by the lingering heats of Summer. It was a magnificent bubble from the beginning, and will disappear, leaving only wrecks behind. OBSERVER.

The Direct Mail and Passenger Route Between New-York and Washington.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The report of the departure of the Thirty-Sixth Regiment, in your issue of this date, contains several misrepresentations inimical to the direct mail and passenger route between New-York and Washington.

1. The route to Baltimore and Washington, *vid* Reading and Harrisburgh, is not, as alleged, the direct line from New-York, but, on the contrary, it is seventy-eight miles longer than the route through Philadelphia.

The grades on the circuitous line are much heavier than on the direct route, and hence the time actually required for the transportation of troops from New-York to Washington, *vid* Harrisburgh, is greater than is due to the seventy-eight miles of extra distance. Experience shows that the passage of troops *vid* Harrisburgh consumes more than double as much time as by the direct route.

It is asserted that the transit of troops over the circuitous route occupies generally twenty-one hours; facts and figures, however, tell a different story.

An accurate record of the movements of troops from New-York, proves that the time requisite for their transportation from that City to Baltimore, *vid* Harrisburgh, varies from thirty to fifty hours, while the passage between the same points over the direct route is made, on an average, in fifteen hours, including two hours allotted to the refreshment of the troops in Philadelphia.

The fare allowed by the Government for the transportation of troops is fixed at two cents per mile for each man, and according to this standard the cost of conveying a regiment by the circuitous line exceeds the cost by the direct route more than fifteen hundred dollars; this calculation does not include the increased freightage by the longer route, nor the additional expense of conveying the supplies through Baltimore by horse power.

Even if the fares were the same by both routes, the transportation of a regiment from New-York to Washington, over the circuitous route would entail on the Government a needless expense, exceeding one thousand dollars, inasmuch as every detention of a regiment, for a single day, costs that sum for pay and rations.

The direct route being the main thoroughfare between the North and the South, possesses every facility for transporting an immense number of persons with comfort, expedition and safety, since its rolling stock of passenger cars is superior to that of any railway line in the country, of the same length. The circuitous route, on the contrary, is to a great degree a short line, and does legitimately only a very limited passenger business. Its passenger cars, consequently, are few in number, and its facilities for the transportation of large numbers are extremely meagre. Troops conveyed over this route are huddled together in freight cars, and subjected to personal discomfort, exposure to the weather, and peril to life and limb. Already several lives of officers and men have been sacrificed in consequence of the unfit accommodations for their conveyance.

Troops passing over the direct route are transferred by the boat from the cars at Camden to the terminus of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad on the Delaware River, where trains are in readiness to convey them through to Baltimore without change of cars, and the supplies of the regiment are transported from the same station to Washington, without breaking bulk at the Susquehanna or elsewhere.

The troops themselves would in like manner be conveyed from Philadelphia to Washington in the same cars, if they did not prefer to march through Baltimore. After riding a considerable distance, the troops experience a great relief from a short march and change of cars.

Before embarking in the train at Philadelphia, the troops are hospitably entertained by a voluntary association of patriotic citizens, who provide the necessary conveniences for their ablutions, and furnish them with hot coffee, meats, bread and other wholesome food. After satisfying his immediate wants, each soldier is supplied with sufficient fare for the remainder of his journey to Washington. As a natural consequence, the troops thus conveyed reach their destination in high spirits, good physical condition, and ready for instant action.

Troops conveyed over the circuitous route, after leaving New-York, are obliged to rely on their own scanty provisions. As the time consumed on their journey usually exceeds the period anticipated by the troops, their supply of food is frequently exhausted before reaching Baltimore. In consequence of the exhaustion of their provisions, owing to the unexpected length of their journey, soldiers conveyed by this route arrive at Washington travel-worn, hungry and disheartened, and require a day, at least, to recuperate their wasted energies before they are fit for service.

The direct route is not a suppliant for Government patronage or official favoritism, neither does it seek to interfere with the rights or abridge the prosperity of any other line, but its managers would prove recreant to their trust if they should tamely permit its legitimate business to be wrested from it and forced into unnatural channels, in order that political schemers might aggrandize themselves or advance their political interests.

Troops and supplies which concentrate at New-York and Philadelphia can be transported over the direct route to Baltimore and Washington with greater economy and dispatch than by any other line, and every principle of justice requires that they should be forwarded to their destination by the most advantageous mode of conveyance. Yours, truly,

S. M. FELTON, President,
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore RR.

The Compromise Petition.

ANOTHER NOTE FROM REV. DR. VINTON.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit me to correct an error in my late communication to you on the "Compromise Petition."

I said that my son was induced to sign his name to the paper in circulation at a date "*before* the outrage at Fort Sumter." I was misinformed. I am satisfied from Mr. Guion's statement, and from the evidence of a person present, given to me yesterday, that the date of my son's signature was Tuesday in Whitsunweek, May 21, *after* the fall of Sumter.

This fact relieves the gentlemen interested in the Compromise Petition from the suspicion of obtaining the signature under one aspect of public affairs, and using it in a crisis wholly different.

I beg, therefore, that in justice to Mr. GUION, as well as for truth's sake, that the imputation, founded on that clause of my letter to you, against the honor of Mr. GUION, and those who were engaged in circulating the Compromise Petition, may be retracted. I sincerely regret the mistake, and I take the earliest opportunity of correcting it; while I am still as earnest as ever in deploring the attempt to suggest compromise while the armies of the Union are vindicating the integrity of the nation, and battling for the Constitution and for national life.

I remain, dear Sir, your obedient servant,
FRANCIS VINTON.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 15, 1861.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DEATH OF THE PROPRIETOR OF TAMMANY HOTEL.—Mr. CHARLES BROWN, who for a number of years was proprietor of Tammany Hotel, in this City, died suddenly, on Monday night, at his residence, No. 114 East Eighteenth-street, of disease of the heart. Mr. BROWN was born in Bradford, England, where he lived until his eleventh year, at which time he came, with his parents, to this City. He was soon engaged in the old Tontine Coffee House, where he remained for a long time, and became very popular with the patrons of that once favorite house. Subsequently, he was engaged in Lovejoy's Hotel, and afterward, having acquired an enviable reputation as a business man, became associated with Mr. HOWARD, a junior proprietor of Tammany Hotel. When Mr. HOWARD retired from business he left the proprietorship with Mr. BROWN, who continued in that position until the time of his death. His anxiety for the comfort of his patrons, many of whom had known him for years, led him to over exertion, which, it is believed, brought on the disease of which he died. He was forty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and eight children, the oldest of whom is the wife of Mr. CHAS. WALKE, of the Seventh Regiment. Mr. BROWN was a member of Manhattan Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; of the Order of Odd Fellows, and also of the Veteran Corps of the Twelfth Regiment, Independence Guard. Few men die leaving more warm personal friends behind them. The funeral will take place from his residence, on Thursday, at 3 P. M. The hotel will for the present be managed by Mr. ERASTUS JOHNSON, who has long and efficiently been the chief officer of the hotel.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY—TWO CHILDREN SUFFOCATED.—Coroner GAMBLE yesterday made an investigation into the circumstances attending the decease of two children, named HENRY and WILHELMINA GIDMAN, aged respectively seven and five years, whose remains lay at the Fourth Precinct Police Station. It was educed in evidence that a fire occurred at 12½ o'clock on Monday night, at the tenement house on the corner of Frankfort and Pearl streets, and the entire upper part of the building was burning fiercely before the sleeping occupants were aroused. The persons on the fourth and attic floors experienced great difficulty in escaping, and many were rendered insensible by the smoke. The parents of the children occupied a room on the third floor, and finding the flames raging above them, attempted to rescue their offspring, who were asleep in the attic, but were unable, in consequence of the smoke and heat, and it was not until after the flames had been extinguished that the remains were found. A surgical examination demonstrated that death had been produced by suffocation, and a verdict to that effect was rendered. The fire was occasioned by one of the occupants of the fourth story front room having accidentally placed a lamp in contact with a straw bed. The building belonged to Mr. FRANCIS HELTH, who had it fully insured. It was damaged to the extent of about $1,000.

CITY MORTALITY.—The deaths in this City for the week ending July 14, numbered 565, being an increase of 172 over the previous week, and 123 over the corresponding week last year. 295 of the number were males, and 270 females; 166 were adults and 399 children. The larger portion of the increase were cases of cholera infantum, of which there were 72; infantile convulsions, which numbered 40, and diarrhœa numbering 26. The other principal causes of death were: Consumption, 39; hydrocephalus, 32; congestion of the brain, 21; scarlet fever, 29; measles, 25; small-pox, 16; inflammation of the brain, 15; inflammation of lungs, 12; congestion of lungs, 6; dysentery, 12; diptherite, 7; croup, 5, apoplexy, 9; disease of the heart, 7; marasmus, 50; premature birth, 15; albuminuria, 4; typhus and typhoid fever, 7; teething, 8; casualties, 8; burned or scalded, 2; killed or murdered, 2; old age, 2. Of the children, 54 were of native parents, and 293 of foreign parents. 78 deaths occurred in the public institutions. There were deaths in every Ward, the largest number (72) being in the Seventeenth Ward, and the smallest number (2) in the Second Ward.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY AT WORK.—The unflagging exertions of this Institution, for the benefit of the friendless and destitute children of the City, merit praise and sustainment from the public. Mr. C. C. TRACY left New-York, this afternoon, with a happy company of these orphan and homeless boys and girls, neatly dressed. Among the company were some boys who had worked in stores, but, owing to the decay of business, had lost their employment, and were in much want and suffering. The public, in contributing to the funds of this Society, will be saving hundreds of these little ones from a future of privation, misery and temptation, resulting in crime.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.—PATRICK MCCOURT, an Irishman, 35 years of age, living at No. 211 East Thirtieth-street, died at the New York Hospital on Sunday in consequence of injuries received by falling between the spiles and bridge at South Ferry.... CHAS. FOX, a lad aged 7 years, was drowned on Friday while bathing at the foot of East Forty-second-street, when he should have been at school. His parents live at No. 499 Fifth-avenue.... JOHANNA MARA, a young woman 16 years of age, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday from the effects of burns received a few days since at No. 488 Seventh-avenue, when her dress took fire at a furnace standing on the floor. Coroners JACKMAN and SCHIRMER held inquests.

FIRE IN A DWELLING.—A fire occurred at 3½ o'clock yesterday morning at the tenement-house No. 93 Mott-street, in apartments occupied by B. ROSENTHAL, who suffered to the extent of $100, and the other occupants to a smaller degree. Mr. R.'s loss is covered by a policy for $600 in the Rutgers Insurance Company. The flames extended to the adjoining building, No. 91, the occupant of which, Mr. HENRY SAMUELS, sustained slight damage to his furniture. Both buildings are owned by Mr. G. W. WILKINS, who has them insured in the Stuyvesant Insurance Company. The damage to them is inconsiderable.

ARSON AT A LIQUOR-STORE.—Yesterday morning, at 3½ o'clock, oen of the Fourth Precinct Policemen found a disreputable drinking-place, located at No. 67 James-street, on fire. He broke the door open and succeeded in extinguishing the flames, after which an examination of the premises indicated clearly enough that the crime of arson had been perpetrated. Paper and old clothes, matches and other inflammable stuff, lay about the place, all of which had been well saturated with liquor. JAMES E. MINER, the barkeeper of the establishment, was arrested, and is held pending the result of the Fire Marshal's investigation.

A SINGULAR ACCIDENT FROM BLASTING.—A large stone was yesterday afternoon projected from a blast in Ninety-second-street, which in its descent passed through the roof a Third-avenue car and fractured the leg of JOHN FITZSIMMONS, one of the passengers, in two places. The vehicle was at the time filled with people, but no other person was hurt. Mr. FITZSIMMONS resides in Twenty-first-street, near Third-avenue, but it was deemed best to take him to Bellevue Hospital. The law referring to the securing of blasts in the City does not apply at the point where this casualty happened.

FIRE IN A KEROSENE OIL FACTORY.—A destructive fire occurred on Monday night at JAMES D. MCCREARY & Co.'s kerosene oil factory, No. 333 Stanton-street, in consequence of the ignition of benzine, which had escaped from the still. The flames raged with great fury, and extended to a row of stables fronting on Mangin-street, which were destroyed, as well as eight horses, four carts, harness and other property belonging to various persons, and valued in the aggregate at $1,500. Messrs. MCCREARY & Co.'s loss is estimated at $5,000, upon which there was a partial insurance.

A PAUPER DROWNED.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday at Blackwell's Island upon the body of PATRICK RILEY, an Irishman, 30 years of age, who was drowned on Sunday last. The deceased had been an inmate of the Almshouse for the past three months, during which time he has suffered from epileptic fits, and at intervals has been insane. On Sunday he was missed, and soon afterwards his body was found in the river. He is supposed to have accidentally fallen into the water.

SUICIDE OF AN UNKNOWN MAN.—Early yesterday morning a man shot himself dead by placing the muzzle of a double barrelled pistol in his mouth and discharging the weapon in that position. The occurrence happened in First-avenue near Fiftieth-street, and the police were attracted by the report. The deceased appeared to be of German birth, about 40 years of age, and was dressed in dark clothes, slate colored hat and slippers. An inquest will be held upon the body by Coroner GAMBLE.

FATALLY INJURED BY A FALL.—CATHERINE AGNEW, an Irishwoman, 35 years of age, was found in a dying condition late on Monday night in the area of the house No. 338 Water-street, and only survived her discovery a few minutes. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest upon the body, by which it was shown that death had been caused by dislocation of the cervical vertebræ. Deceased was of intemperate habits, and it is supposed that her injuries resulted from falling into the area.

ONCE TOO OFTEN.—ELIZABETH WRIGHT, a young milliner, who has become notorious for shoplifting, but always until now managed to evade arrest, was caught yesterday forenoon in the act of filching a vest pattern from the store No. 310 Broadway. Officer FINCH, of the Broadway Police, conducted her to the Tombs Police-court, and Justice KELLY required her to give bail to answer a charge of grand larceny.

THE GREENPORT SLAVER.—The bark *Augusta*, seized at Greenport recently, upon suspicion of going to the coast of Africa instead of a whaling voyage, was yesterday brought to this port by two Deputy United States Marshals, and she now lies at Atlantic dock, Brooklyn. The cargo is said to look more like a slave-trader than a whaler.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—On Friday last CHARLES BALLARD, a schoolboy, was drowned in the East River at the foot of Forty-second-street while bathing with a number of his companions, and his remains were recovered yesterday. They were taken to the residence of his parents, No. 237 Fourth-avenue, where Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest.

INDICTMENT OF THE PRIVATEERS OF THE SAVANNAH.—The Grand Jury yesterday formally presented the indictment against the officers and crew of the privateer *Savannah* for piracy, which was filed in the office of the District Attorney. The case will be put to trial at an early day.

Special Meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

THE ORDINANCE FOR APPROPRIATING $500,000 FOR A RELIEF FUND A LAW.

A special meeting of the Board was held last evening, to consider the amendments of the Board of Councilmen to the resolution appropriating $500,000 for the relief of the families of volunteers. On motion, all other business was suspended for that purpose, and the resolution was read. Alderman BOOTH was sorry that the Councilmen had seen fit to amend the ordinance; at the same time, for the purpose of making it a law, so that the Comptroller could proceed to issue bonds and get the money, he would move that the Board concur with the Board of Councilmen in the amendments. The Board then concurred.

On motion, the ordinance was immediately taken to the Mayor for his signature.

A resolution was adopted, that the Common Council, in their individual capacity, unite to receive the different New-York City regiments in the City, when their terms of enlistments shall have expired, and tender to them a hearty welcome home, and that the expenses incidental to the welcome be paid by the members of the Common Council in their private individual capacity as citizens of New-York.

The Board then adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

MEASLES—Are prostrating the volunteers by hundreds, the hospitals are crowded with them. Soldier, be warned in time. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are positively infallible in this disease; occasional doses of them will preserve the health even under the greatest exposures. Only 25 cents per box.

Selling Out!!
Our Entire Stock
OF SUMMER CLOTHING,
AT A
FURTHER REDUCTION
OF 25 PER CENT.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
CORNER BROADWAY AND WARREN-ST.,
AND
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,459 Post-office.

Let all Rejoice.—Yes, rejoice, for Dr. BRIGGS, the great Chiropodist, has arrived in the City. The greatest surgical operator on feet that ever lived, is here to relieve suffering humanity. We say suffering, for no one knows the pain to be endured from corns, bunions, bad nails, &c., but those who are subject to it. Look to your feet in time. BRIGGS is the man.—*Albany Knickerbocker.*
Office No. 212 Broadway corner of Fulton-st.

Batchelors' Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church. Silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown. Best in use. Warranted. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable cutting of Hair and Whiskers, at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Military Shoulder-Brace
AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.
A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Safe for Sale.—A FIRE-PROOF SAFE FOR SALE very cheap. Apply at No. 177 William-st., between 10 and 4 o'clock.

MARRIED.

ROSS—SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, July 15, by Rev. J. A. Roche, of the Carlton-av. M. E. Church, SAMUEL P. ROSS to LUTHERA SMITH, both of that city.

NASE—PARKER.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Monday, Sept. 3, 1860, by Rev. A. M. Mann, D. D., WILLIAM A. NASE, of New-York, to MARY GRACE, eldest daughter of John Parker, of Providence, R. I., formerly of Nottingham, England.

DIED.

MATHER.—In this City, on Monday, July 15, GEORGE MATHER, in the 75th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 63 West 35th-st., on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 3 P. M.

ASHFORD.—In this City, on Monday, July 15, Mrs. HANNAH ASHFORD, widow of the late John Ashford, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 263 Henry-st., on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

THOMPSON.—In this City, on Monday, July 15, Mrs. SERENA A., widow of the late Benjamin M. Thompson, and daughter of Wells Phillips, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Wells Phillips, No. 143 Lexington-av., on Wednesday, July 17, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WISNER.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 16, ELIAS P. WISNER, aged 27 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Marion Hook and Ladder Company No. 13, and of the Fire Department in general, are invited to attend his funeral, from Rev. Mr. Hovey's Church, corner of 4th-st. and Avenue C, on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

EARLE.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 16, ANN S., wife of Samuel Earle.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Memorial Church, corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place, on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock.

BILLOPP.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, July 16, HENRY R. BILLOPP, aged 31 years, 2 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Southern Atlantic Lodge No. 59, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his step-father, No. 35 Tillary-st., on Thursday afternoon, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock.

☞ Salem, N. J., and Baltimore, Md., papers please copy.

O'DONOHUE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, July 16, JOHN A., son of Joseph J. and Teresa M. J. O'Donohue, aged 1 month and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, John O'Donohue, No. 52 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

☞ The funeral of the late JOHN F. MESSENGER will take place from St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 385.—JULY 16, 1861.
32, 24, 29, 45, 74, 8, 55, 38, 3, 60, 10, 5, 9.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 386.—JULY 16, 1861.
35, 45, 31, 14, 73, 9, 67, 46, 40, 48, 33, 66.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

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MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S GREAT STORY!
MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S GREAT STORY!
EUDORA;
EUDORA;
EUDORA;
EUDORA;
EUDORA;
EUDORA;
OR
THE FALSE PRINCESS.
THE FALSE PRINCESS.
THE FALSE PRINCESS.
THE FALSE PRINCESS.
THE FALSE PRINCESS.
THE FALSE PRINCESS.
NOW READY
NOW READY
NOW READY
IN
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.
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IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
The Second Edition of the July Number
OF THE OFFICIAL RAILWAY GUIDE
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UNITED STATES AND THE CANADAS
NOW READY.
APPLETON'S ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE
CONTAINS:
I. Important Instructions to Railway Travelers.
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For sale upon all the principal Railways of the United States and Canadas.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

HARD AND SOFT
CORNS, BUNIONS,
&c., removed in three minutes, without pain or loss of blood, so that the boot or shoe can be worn immediately without the least inconvenience to the patient, by Prof. L. KIMBELL, Who is permanently located at No. 609 Broadway, corner of Houston-st., first floor.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.
CERTIFICATE.
From the President of the Atlantic Bank.
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1861.
I take pleasure in saying that Prof. Kimbell has entirely cured my corns, and those of my wife, more than a year ago, without pain or loss of blood, and I can with confidence recommend him. J. E. SOUTHWORTH.

"As we journey through life, let us live by the way."
HOBOKEN TURTLE CLUB.
The third dinner of the Hoboken Turtle Club for this season will take place at Stryker's Bay, on WEDNESDAY, July 17, 1861. By order.
JAMES L. MILLER, President.
R. HEATHER, Secretary.

ARMY EXPRESS.
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY carry packages to the soldiers at one-half the usual rates.

NEW BOOKS.
READY THIS DAY.
SECOND EDITION!
UPRISING OF A GREAT PEOPLE.
THE UNITED STATES IN 1861,
By Count GASPARIN,
1 vol. 12mo., 75c.
"We do not hesitate to call this the most remarkable book ever written by a European on the people, the institutions—political, civil, social and religious—of these United States."—*Christian Intelligencer.*
LIFE OF GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT,
By J. T. HEADLEY,
1 vol. 12mo., with a fine portrait, 75c.
Copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.
☞ A Liberal Discount made to Agents.
C. SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st., N. Y.

A SEQUEL TO
"SCHOOL-DAYS AT RUGBY."
MESSRS. TICKNOR & FIELDS
PUBLISH THIS DAY,
TOM BROWN AT OXFORD,
PART SECOND,
COMP

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	July 6
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	July 10
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 10
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	July 13
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	July 17
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July 17
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	July 20
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	July 20
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	July 24
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Malacca	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug. 7
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 17
Arago	New-York	Southampton	July 20
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	July 20
North Briton	Quebec	Liverpool	July 20
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	July 23
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	July 24
Arago	New-York	Southampton	July 24
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July 27
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	July 27
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	July 31
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 3
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 3
Great Eastern	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 5
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10
United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Aug. 26

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship *Persia* will close at the New-York Post-office to-day (Wednesday) at 11½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 12 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and at 3½ P. M.

On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

NOTHING IMPROVES THE PERSONAL appearance more than good clean teeth. Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st., fill, clean, extract and insert teeth in the most careful and substantial manner, and on the lowest terms. Refer to Doctors J. O. Pond, Joseph Worster, W. N. Gilchrist, Z. S. Webb and others.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.

Ladies, you will always find best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods. Lace Mantillas, &c. auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK OF GOODS contained in store No. 387 8th-av., consisting of dry goods, laces, embroideries and fancy goods, will be open for inspection until Wednesday, 17th inst., when I will receive tenders for the same, and sell to the highest bidder. EDWARD MARTIN, No 279 Canal-st., Assignee.

PINEAPPLE GOODS, JUST OPENED—Which, with the former stock, will be sold at prices to correspond with the times, viz., from $5 and upwards. Also, check silks, ⅞ wide, all colors.
FOUNTAIN & CO., No. 653 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT! IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS! FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!
The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.
What everybody says must be true: everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, AGENT, HAS removed to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $15, and warranted; second-hand pianos and melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of musical merchandise at wholesale prices; pianos and melodeons to rent from $2 upwards. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre organs for churches at low prices.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturer of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BEST BOSton and New-York Pianos, in plain or carved cases, to rent at very low rates. Rent applied if purchased, or for sale on monthly payments. S. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodeons, of every style, at bargains.
A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron-frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 156 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUN & CO.'S
AMERICAN AGENCY AND READING-ROOM.
AMERICAN PAPERS KEPT ON FILE.
EVERY INFORMATION INTERESTING TO AMERICANS.
REGISTER OF AMERICANS VISITING ENGLAND KEPT.

Persons who contemplate visiting Europe are informed that Messrs. GUN & CO. have established an Agency in London, for the special convenience of Americans. The great trouble and expense incurred by strangers unacquainted with the customs and localities of the English metropolis have long rendered an establishment of the above description almost a necessity. Travellers calling at Messrs. GUN & CO.'S offices, (the position of which is shown in Gun & Co.'s Map of London, copies of which may be had of J. C. HANEY, No. 109 Nassau-st. New-York,) immediately on their arrival in London, are at once relieved of all trouble and anxiety. They will be recommended to the best hotels; their baggage passed through the Custom-house; and the most reliable information provided them on all subjects. As Messrs. GUN & CO.'S is the head-quarters in London for all Americans, they will here be able to learn every particular concerning American abroad. A handsome Reading-Room is provided for the use of subscribers, well supplied with all the principal American journals, where also is kept a register of Americans in London.
GUN & CO.'S American Agency,
No. 16 Strand, London, W. C., England.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees.
WOOKEY & WHITEMAN.
Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

1,000 DRAUGHT HORSES WANTED—Suitable for the Quartermaster's Department. They must be strong and sound, between 6 and 8 years old, from 15½ to 16 hands high, and calculated to endure hard service; none others will be inspected. Apply at the Howard Stables, corner of Grand and Mercer sts.
R. N. EAGLE, Captain of Cavalry.
Inspecting and Purchasing Officer.

LOST AND FOUND.

$1,000 REWARD
Will be paid for the recovery of two boxes gold coin, viz: One box marked F. B., No. 43, containing $12,000.
One box marked B. & M., Boston, Mass., containing $6,000.
Stolen from the steamer *North Star*, July 15, 1861.
ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC S. S. CO.,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

COUPONS LOST.—A LETTER, MAILED AT New-Haven, 29th June, directed to H. F. Vail, Esq., Cashier Bank of Commerce in New-York, containing the following described coupons, has miscarried, viz.: 46 coupons of City of New-Haven Bonds, numbered 28 to 47, both inclusive; 55 to 62, both inclusive; 71 to 88, both inclusive, being for $16 each, and due on 1st inst., at Bank of Commerce in New-York. Also, 9 coupons Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable at Union Bank, New-York, numbered from 407 to 415, both inclusive, for $20 each, due 1st inst. Also, 6 coupons Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, payable at Mercantile Bank, New-York, due 1st inst., numbered 65 to 70, both inclusive, $35 each. Payment of all the foregoing being stopped, all persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. H. TROWBRIDGE'S SONS, New-Haven, Conn.

LOST—SEVERAL DAYS SINCE, A DIAMOND and EMERALD RING—emerald of a long shape, surrounded with fourteen diamonds, carved shank. It is a family relic, and the finder will be satisfactorily and handsomely rewarded by returning it to
TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET, Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

AGRICULTURAL.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children, or would do chamberwork and waiting, and is willing to make herself generally useful; has no objection to go to the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid, or to do plain cooking; no objection to take care of children; can give best of reference. Can be seen at No. 514 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant woman, a situation as laundress or chambermaid and laundress; understands French fluting; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for three days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young Protestant woman, as chambermaid and laundress or as laundress alone. Can give the best of City reference. Also, a situation wanted, by a Protestant girl, as first-class waitress. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTed, a situation as chambermaid or to take care of children, by a respectable young woman who has lived nine years in her last place. Has no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 327 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; no objection to do light housework; can give five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 81 West 28th-st., 2d floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman, with three years' reference, wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to assist in the fine washing; she understands her duties thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid or waitress in a boarding-house or hotel; can take the entire charge of a dining-room; would assist in washing; no objection to the country; best of City reference for five years. Can be seen at No. 392 3d-av., between 29th and 30th sts., over the shoe-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; understands her business perfectly; can come well recommended from her last place, and has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 159 East 25th-st., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a steady girl to go as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress, in a small private family; five years' City references; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for three days at her present situation, No. 80 Irving-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would take care of children and sew, or do general housework in a small family; no objection to the country; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 108 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing; best of references. Call at No. 124 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable woman wishes a situation to take care of a child and do plain sewing; is capable of doing fine washing and fluting; would prefer to go to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 61 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COMPANION TO A LADY.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable young English woman, as companion to a lady; would like to go to Havana; has been there before; understands a little Spanish. Can be seen until suited, at No. 95 Sacket-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOman-cook wishes a situation in a private family, hotel or boarding-house; can produce the very highest reference as to character and capability; is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 116 13th-st., corner of 3d-av. Can be seen from 10 to 2 for two days. A note addressed COOK, to the above number, will meet with attention. No objection to the country.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable young woman to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; is thoroughly competent in her business; very best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 368 Hudson-av., Brooklyn, between Lafayette-st. and DeKalb av., 2d floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN PROtestant widow wishes a situation as first class cook, understands cooking in all its branches, &c., or will do housework in a nice family. Best of city reference can be given. Wages no object, to any family having no objections to her little boy 5 years old. Country preferred Please call at No. 220 Broadway, hall door for 2 days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; can cook meats, soups and pastries of all kinds; is an excellent baker; no objection to the country; best of reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 225 16th-st., in the basement, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in a private family or private boarding-house; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, game and family dishes. Wages $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has the most satisfactory reference from her last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has lived nine years in one family. Call for 3 days at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A CApable woman, as first-class cook; can cook meats, soups, pastry, and all kinds of desserts; is a good bread and biscuit baker; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12 sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; best City references. Call at No. 33 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor.

AS COOK.—A VERY TIDY AND OBLIGING German girl wants a situation in a respectable private family to cook, wash, iron, or as chambermaid and waitress. Has good City references. Apply at No. 510 Broome-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands meats, soups, jellies, baking and pastry; also, English and French dishes; the best of City reference given. Can be seen two days at 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A steady, sober, middle-aged female, in a respectable private family; is an excellent cook and baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 70 East 32d-st.

AS COOK.—A LADY GOING INTO THE COUNtry wishes to procure a good situation for a girl to cook, wash and iron; no objection to the country for a few months; the best recommendation will be given her. Inquire at No. 35 West 28th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 40 13th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A situation as good cook; understands her business and is a good pastry cook. Can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 114 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as meat and pastry cook; best City reference. Call at No. — Broadway, corner of 16th-st. and Union-square.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as excellent cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of reference can be given. Call at No. 62 Harrison-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITTATION BY A REspectable woman as cook; understands French, English and American cooking. Good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 105 West 10th-st.

AS COOK.—A MOST RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as good cook; is obliging and very agreeable. Call at 113 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small private family, or would mind children and do plain sewing; has over a year's City reference from her last place; no objection to the country; she will be found willing and obliging. Apply for three days at No. 372 3d-av., between 24th and 25th sts., up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy and respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as cook; would assist in washing and ironing, if necessary, or would take a situation as laundress; is perfectly competent to fill either situation; is a good bread and pastry cook; can produce unquestionable City reference from her late employer's. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 4th-st., third floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT Scotch woman, a situation as cook and to assist with washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook, and would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of meats, soups, fish, pastry, game, bread and biscuit; no objection to go in the country; the best of City reference given as to character and capability. Call at No. 93 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young woman, as cook and to assist in the washing; understands all kinds of cooking, or would take a situation in any other capacity; understands the care of children perfectly; no objection to the country in any part. Call at No. 177 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class cook, by a Welsh Protestant woman, highly recommended. Also, by an English Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; best City references given; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY an experienced woman; she is a good cook, and would do the washing and ironing of a small family; she is an excellent baker; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 133 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter; no objections to go to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 172 Mulberry-st., in the rear.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, AS cook, and to assist in washing and ironing, in a small private family; is a good cook, and first-rate washer and ironer, and good baker; good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 137 1st-av., corner 9th-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCH person wishes a situation as good plain cook, or to take charge of a widower's house. Inquire at No. 119 St. Mark's-place, between 1st-av. and Avenue A, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant girl, as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 208 Waverley-place.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUation wanted by two respectable young women, sisters; one is a first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer; the other chamberwork and waiting, or would assist with the washing and ironing; they would go a short distance in the country; they can give the best of City reference from their last place. They can be seen, until suited, at No. 346 1st-av., between 20th and 21st-sts., third floor, back room.

AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook or chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing; would have no objection to the country; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 192 7th-av., top floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation to cook and assist in the washing and ironing; or would do the general housework of a small private family; a short distance in the country would be preferred; most unexceptionable reference from former employer. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear, first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A very nice girl, eight years in her last place, wants a situation to cook, wash and iron; also a chambermaid and waitress, with eight years' reference; also 16 girls, with good references, having lived from two to five years in their last situations. No charge to employers. Servants for all stations, No. 294 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman, as a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place, in which she lived three years. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 170 Hoyt-st., near Douglas, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A steady, competent woman wishes a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 81 West 19th-st., in the basement, between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER.—DRESSMAKING WANTed by a competent dressmaker, by the day or week, on very reasonable terms, during the Summer months; the best of reference given. Address S. L., No. 59 West 44th-st., New-York.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A PROTESTant woman wishes a situation as housemaid; is a good baker of bread, biscuit, pies, &c.; is also a good washer and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter; has no objections to the country. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a girl to do general housework; has no objection to go to the country and take charge of a dairy; has good City reference; is a Protestant, and is willing to work. Apply at No. 127 Amity-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable girl as general housemaid; is willing to go into the country; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 69 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a situation by a young woman to do general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer; understands doing up fine muslins and gentlemen's linen; would like to go as regular laundress; has been in that capacity; no objection to any part of the country; good City reference given. Inquire at the northeast corner of Leroy and Washington sts., up stairs, all this week, for Mr. Walsh.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, &c.—An English girl, with the best of reference, wishes a situation in City or country; understands cooking, baking, washing and ironing first-rate; is neat and tidy in her person and kitchen. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up-stairs, 3 doors west of Broadway.

AS WORKING HOUSEKEEPER.—AN American woman wishes a situation as working housekeeper; is a good cook, baker, &c.; is willing to make herself useful; has an obliging disposition, and very kind to children; has the best of reference; can be seen at No 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A WELL-DISposed, hard-working young woman, with the best references, desires a situation, in City or country; will be found a good cook and baker, an excellent washer and ironer, neat, obliging, trustworthy and competent; wages not so much an object as a good place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an English person, as lady's maid, or to travel with a lady; best of reference can be given. Address E. A., Mrs. Dawson's, No. 127 3d-av., near 14th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as lady's maid and family dressmaker; understands hairdressing and French fluting; would like to go to the country for the Summer, or travel, or will go out by the day; unexceptionable City reference given. Call at or address No. 38 West 13th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A very respectable and intelligent girl wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; perfectly understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; also hair-dressing; no objection to travel or to wait on growing children; or to go out by the day. Call or address No. 470 3d-av., this week.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUation as above wanted, by a widow woman; would assist at chamberwork if required; can do up linen and finery in neatest manner; no objection to the country or a private boarding-house; can give long and satisfactory City references. Call for two days at No. 114 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT NURSE WANTS a situation; a young woman, thoroughly experienced, and can take charge of baby from birth; is good at sewing, and excellent chambermaid, &c.; has the very best of references. Can be seen at the large Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as children's nurse and sewing, or as chambermaid and sewing; no objection to go in the country; best of reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 66 West 18th-st., near 6th av. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse, or to do plain sewing; wages no objection; wishes to go to any part of Europe; England preferred; good references given. Apply at No. 107 East 16th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by a respectable Protestant woman; can take care of a baby from its birth, or would go out as weekly or monthly nurse. Can be seen till engaged at No. 89 6th-av., third floor, back room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITuation wanted by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; best of City reference given. Call at No. 6 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., 2d floor, front room; can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a middle-aged Scotch woman, to take care of children and do plain sewing; is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth. Can be seen at No. 318 9th-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by a most respectable girl to take care of children and do sewing, or chamberwork and waiting; is very good and well-informed girl, anxious to do her best to please; will hire for low wages, and has three years and six months' reference from her last place. Inquire for Rosanna, at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS INFANT'S NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a place as nurse to an infant, or as seamstress, in a genteel family, by a refined young American woman, whose parents have recently met with reverses of fortunes. Apply for two days under A. B. C., Box No. 181 *Times* Office. No agents need apply.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW lady wants a situation as wet nurse; has lost her baby, four weeks old—her first child; can be well recommended. Call at No. 4 Horatio-st., in the grocery store, all this week.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; can do all sorts of family sewing, also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; understands embroidery and will assist in chamberwork; best City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes a situation as seamstress; would assist in the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of family sewing; no objection to go in the country; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 210 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wishes a situation as seamstress; is a first-rate operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has no objection to the care of children or going in the country. Call this day at No. 232 6th-av., near 15th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a respectable young woman, as seamstress and chambermaid; has the best City reference; can do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 73 West 20th-st., second floor, for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as competent waitress, or to do chamberwork and waiting, or to assist in the washing and ironing; willing to make herself generally useful; no objections to go a short distance in the country; good reference from her last place. Apply at No. 201 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS WAITRESS OR NURSE.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation as first-class waitress, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 46 West 19th-st.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welsh and other servants. German and French languages spoken by a lady in attendance.

NO CHARGE UNTIL SUITED—AT THE Metropolitan Institute, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts., to employers of servants; German and other help on hand daily for City and country. The Institute is conducted in a reliable, business-like manner. Orders by mail promptly attended to. We ask but one trial.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants, German, English, Scotch, &c., can find the largest and best office in the City, at the Institute, where the best servants are always ready; also good situations for all, at No. 136 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A GENERAL SERVANT IN THE COUNTRY.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, the above situation; is a good cook, baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; makes up gentlemen's linen very neat; understands milk and butter well; is very willing and obliging; City reference; wages low. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR EMPLOYMENT.—MRS. GREEN begs to inform the public that she proposes to supply families with teachers, housekeepers and domestics of the best class. Best of help, for City and country, at No. 114 East 14th-st., southeast corner of 3d-av.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A store, by a young man 22 years of age; has had five years' experience in a first-class house as shipping and general clerk; good penman; is not afraid of work; best of references from his last employers, and other City references given; expects only a living compensation. Address A. A. J., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

AS GENERAL AND SHIPPING CLERK.—Situation wanted in a store, by a young man 22 years of age; has five years' experience with a first-class house in Boston as general shipping clerk; is not afraid of work; good penman; has best of references from his last employers; expects only a living compensation; other New-York and Boston references given. Address A. A. J., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG single man, a situation as coachman in a private family; he is strictly temperate, and has the best of City and country reference; no objections to take charge of a garden; understands the care of flowers well; is a steady driver; has taken care of some of the best horses in the City. Address T. B., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, or call at the cottage in 11th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant of long experience in England and the United States, as coachman; understands everything connected with the care and proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable reference for capability and steadiness. Address J. R., Box No. 184 *Times* Office, or can be seen personally at the office No. 194 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family, by a Protestant man, who thoroughly understands the proper treatment of gentlemen's horses, harness and carriages, who has the best City reference in that capacity. Ladies or gentlemen in want of such a man will address R. A., No. 75 West 19th-st., or Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man of first-rate abilities and of long experience in this and the old country; can produce the very best of reference. Address P. H., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE SINGLE colored man wishes a situation as coachman. Can give the best City reference. Apply at No. 50 4th-av., New-York, for four days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young man desires a situation as coachman and groom; is an excellent groom, driver, and a good milker of cows, and would assist around a gentleman's place. Can give twelve months of good recommendation. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Dunscomb's saddlery and harness store, No. 568 Broadway, or address J. N., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—A SITUAtion wanted by a young man as coachman or plain gardener, or would work on a small farm; understands the care of cattle, and is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer. The best of reference given. Address for two days J. C., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—WANTed a situation, by a Swiss, as coachman or gardener; only understands his business in either capacity; is well acquainted with the treatment and care of horses, and is a good driver; the best reference given. Address L. B., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECTable, steady Protestant German man, with the best of references, desires a situation in City or country; will be found an excellent coachman and good groom; is willing to be in general useful. Apply at No. 1,116 Broadway, near 27th-st., or address GEORGE.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION ON A farm, by a man of long experience; understands farming, and the care of horses and cattle, in general; has the best of reference from his last employer; wages not so much of an object as a permanent home; is sober and willing. A note addressed to G. P., Box No. 971 New-York Post-office, will be punctually attended to.

AS FARMER.—Wanted, a situation as farmer and vegetable gardener by one who understands farming in all its branches, and care of stock of all kinds, and has had the charge of gentlemen's places for many years. Call at Lovejoy's Hotel, corner of Park-row and Beekman-st., for M. D., for two days.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation by an Englishman that understands his business in every branch of the above capacities; the raising of garden produce, under glass or out-door, the raising of farm crops and stock; his wife can act as waitress at a chambermaid, or to do chamberwork and assist in washing; good reference. Address J. B. M., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND HOUSEWORKER.—A man and his wife wish situations; the man understands farming in all its branches; is also an excellent hand with horses and stock; can work in the garden; the wife can cook, bake, make butter, and wash and iron first-rate. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs, three doors west of Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, single man, who is a good plain gardener, and would take charge of a horse and cow if required, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce good references. Address E. N., No. 15 John-st., Thorburn's seed-store.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman, by a young man of experience, of sober and moral habits; feels himself competent for general service in a first-class family; has no objections to go into the country. Address G. H., Box No. 692 Post-office, or can be seen at No. 49 Christopher-st.

AS GROOM AND GARDENER.—SITUATION wanted by a young married man as groom and plain gardener; his wife as cook, or chambermaid and waitress; would be willing to make themselves generally useful; can be highly recommended in every respect. Address K. W., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced private waiter, (Protestant,) accustomed to all the duties of a first-rate family, marketing, &c.; understands his business thoroughly; is sober, reliable and trustworthy, and can be highly recommended from his present employer. Address WAITER, No. 919 Broadway, corner 21st., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a single man, of sober and industrious habits, that understands his business in all its branches, and has the best of City references; has no objection to the country. Any commands left at Serle's boot and shoe store, No. 913 Broadway, for E. W., will be attended to for three days.

AS WAITER OR FOOTMAN.—WANTED, A situation as above, in a private family, by a young man who has the best reference, and understands his business thoroughly. Address JOHN BUTLER, corner 17th-st. and 4th-av., in the drug store, for three days.

AS HANDY MAN.—A YOUNG MAN, WITH good reference, wishes a situation; is a careful and judicious driver; can work in the garden, wait on the table, and do every other thing round a gentleman's establishment; is not afraid to work. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE UNEMPLOYED OF BOTH SEXES.—We want persons of both sexes, to sell a light article that is used in every family; a similar article, but not near so good, sells for fifty cents each. In consequence of the times we will sell them for Four cents each by the hundred. We have several persons of both sexes now selling from $8 to $14 and over a week. Send us your address and will send a descriptive circular free by mail, or we will send you a sample free by mail for 6 cents. Send to Box 4,652 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—IN A COMMERCIAL HOUSE, A young man 18 to 20 years of age; he must be able to read and write the English and Spanish languages perfectly and come well recommended. Address UNION, *Journal of Commerce* Office, stating salary, age and reference.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A GOOD PROTESTANT girl to take care of children and make herself useful up stairs. None need apply without the best of City reference. Wages, $5. Call at No. 25 West 9th-st.

LAUNDRESSES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a family's washing, or a few single gentlemen's; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 199

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free o charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,

Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

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BROTHERTON & NETTLETON,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 47 Clark-st., Chicago.

N. G. NETTLETON, late of Nettleton, Lowry & Co., Cincinnati. J. H. BROTHERTON, Formerly of Gilmore & Brotherton, Cincinnati.

ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN And other UNCURRENT MONEY Bought at best rates, payable in Coin, New-York Exchange, Or Ohio and Indiana Bank-Notes.
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES
Will be made on Currency deposited in round lots for conversion, and a reasonable commission charged.
Collections payable in Chicago and throughout the Northwest, promptly attended to.
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THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
CORNER THIRD-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from one to one thousand dollars.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JULY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, } HARTFORD, July 6, 1861. }

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROposals for the purchase of $800,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut will be received at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Hartford, until the 20th day of July, when such proposals will be opened and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidders. No bid will be accepted at less than the par value of the Bonds. All proposals must be accompanied by certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York, of 5 per cent. of the amount bid for to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, which will be returned to unsuccessful bidders, and payment of one-third of the amount awarded will be required at the Treasurer's office within 10 days after notice of their acceptance, and the remainder at the option of the purchaser before Sept. 1, in funds current in New-York and Boston.
The Bonds will be in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000 each, payable upon order of the General Assembly at any time after the expiration of 10 years, with six per cent. coupons, payable in January and July, at the Treasurer's office.
The State has no public debt, and the full payment of the $2,000,000 now authorized by act of the General Assembly would require a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.
EZRA DEAN, Treasurer of State.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the late law for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & Co., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange Bonds, and that Bondholders can now call at their office in Boom 3 for the purpose of exchange, or send their Bonds direct to FERDINAND KUEHN, City Comptroller, who will act in that behalf.
MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.
CHARLES QUENTIN, ALEX. MITCHELL, JOSHUA HATHAWAY, } Commissioners of Public Debt.
With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to receive the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, for exchange under the Readjustment law.
W. SCHALL & CO.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1861.
THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIfied that interest, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of FIVE DOLLARS and upward, and not exceeding FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums over FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the Depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.
This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.
TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Cent. on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.
Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board,
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 13 AVENUE D, between 1st and 2d sts.—The usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five Per Cent. on large amounts, will be payable on and after the 15th inst. Interest will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will bear interest same as deposit.
Deposits made on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Bank open every day from 9 to 2, and from 5 to 7 o'clock. GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, } NEW-YORK, July 10, 1861. }
INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE HEREby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five Per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, 15th inst.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

NOTICE.—THE NEW-ORLEANS CANAL AND Banking Company closed the transfer books of the Company in this City on the 13th of June, 1861. In future all transfers of the Stock of the Company will be made at New-Orleans only.
(Signed,) M. MORGAN.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—CHATHAM Square, corner New-Bowery. Deposits made on or before July 20, draw interest from the 1st. Six per cent. interest allowed. MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Stock, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
HARTFORD, July 1, 1861.
The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of GEORGE P. BISSELL & CO., has expired this day by limitation.
DAVID S. ROBINSON,
CALVIN DAY,
GEORGE P. BISSELL,
ALFRED S. ROBINSON.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned, (G. P. Bissell, of the late firm, and Edw'd H. Perkins, son of H. A. Perkins,) have associated themselves as Bankers in the City of Hartford, under the name and style of GEORGE P. BISSELL & CO., and will continue the business as it was conducted by the late firm, and at the same office.
Having ample capital, and every facility for carrying on the business, they are prepared to discount and negotiate commercial paper and loans, make collections, buy and sell stocks and bonds, and transact any business legitimately connected with sound banking.
GEO. P. BISSELL,
EDW'D H. PERKINS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS this day formed a copartnership with Mr. DAVID S. GLASS, under the transaction of the wholesale and retail linen trade at No. 748 Broadway, under the style of J. C. MILLIKEN & CO., as heretofore.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 4, 1861. J. C. MILLIKEN.

PROPOSALS.

BATTLE-AXES FOR THE NAVY.
The Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography invites proposals for (1,200) twelve hundred battle-axes for the Navy, to be delivered in equal proportions at the Navy Yards at Philadelphia, New-York, Boston and Portsmouth, N. H. Patterns of the axes to be shown on application to the Assistant-Inspectors of Ordnance in the yards above named, and the conditions made known under which the axes will be received.
ANDREW A. HARWOOD,
Chief Bureau Ordnance and Hydrography.
WASHINGTON, July 8, 1861.

A [illegible] PURCHASED PATENTED [illegible] Stock, and [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] by a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

power by the Senator from Kentucky. That seizure would be necessary perhaps to implicate certain Senators on this floor. He had read, this day, in a paper, that a certain Senator had telegraphed that President LINCOLN'S Congress would not be allowed to meet here on the 4th of July.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said he supposed the Senator alluded to him.

Mr. LANE replied that he did.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE replied that his personal relations with the Senator precluded him from believing that he would do anything unkind; but he had to say that the statement that he sent such a dispatch was totally unfounded. He would not pretend to deny all the charges made against him in the papers. He had attempted it once, but found the charge reiterated in the same journal the second day after he had expressly denied it. He would say, however, now, that the statement that he had telegraphed Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, or written him, that Kentucky would furnish 7,000 armed men was like other charges, totally false. And he had been informed by the Governor of Kentucky that the charge in respect to him was equally false.

Mr. LANE then proceeded to defend the suppression of certain traitorous newspapers, disarming the people in rebellion, and other acts which the Senator from Kentucky deemed to be unconstitutional. Allusion had been made to the compromise of last session, but he would only say that none was made, because of Senators who occupied the now vacant seats. All they asked now was the Kentucky remedy for treason—hemp.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the subject was postponed till Thursday, and the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up.

The amendment in regard to STEVENS' Battery was disagreed to.

The bill was then passed.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 16.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Committee on Commerce, alluded to the fact the House yesterday passed a resolution directing that Committee to institute an inquiry as to what additional measures are necessary to make the blockade more effectual and to put a stop to piracy, and the said Committee on Commerce have had the subject under consideration, and after consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of the Navy, and Commodore PAULDING, the bill he now proposed to report with the views thus agreed on. It would have come more appropriately from the Committee on Naval Affairs, but as there was an immediate necessity for its passage he hoped the House would now proceed to its consideration.

The bill was read. It provides for, and during the present insurrection the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to hire, purchase or contract for such vessels as may be necessary for a temporary increase of the Navy, the vessels to be furnished with such ordnance stores and munitions of war as will enable them to render the most efficient service. According to the orders issued to their respective commands, the temporary appointments of acting Lieutenants, acting Paymasters, acting Surgeons, Masters and Masters' Mates, and the rates of pay for these officers heretofore designated, are by this bill legalized and approved. For the purpose of carrying this act into effect, to suppress piracy, and render the blockade more effectual, three millions of dollars is appropriated.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, wanted the bill referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. WASHBURNE said if Mr. BURNETT insisted on his motion he would move that the bill be considered in the Committee, as it was important it should be passed now.

Mr. BURNETT said that it was a foregone conclusion that this would pass, but he could see no necessity for violating the rule which requires all bills making appropriations to be first considered in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The bill was on motion of Mr. WASHBURNE referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill providing for the suppression of rebelion against the Government and resistance to the laws of the United States. The President is authorized to call out the militia for these purposes. Their continuance in service is not to extend beyond sixty days after the commencement of the regular session of Congress, unless the latter shall otherwise direct. The militia are to be entitled to the same pay and rations as the regular Army.

The bill passed under the operation of the previous question almost unanimously.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the Senate bill authorizing the President to accept the services of 500,000 volunteers to aid in the enforcement of the laws and the protection of the public property. He proposed for it a substitute, similar to the bill which previously passed the House, with, among several other additions, a proviso which allows the President to select the major and brigadier-generals from the line of the Army to command the volunteers, these officers to resume their former places at the expiration of the war. The bill was passed.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the Senate's amendments to the Loan bill, which, on their recommendation, were all concurred in.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Exchange bills to the amount of $100,000,000. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-Jersey, from the Naval Committee, reported, with an amendment, the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to alter and regulate the Navy rations; also, the Senate bill providing for the appointment of assistant paymasters in the Navy; also, the Senate bill, with an amendment, fixing the 30th of June last as the date when the sloop-of-war *Levant* foundered at sea, and providing for the relief of the widows and orphans of those lost.

The three abtove-mentioned bills were passed.

Mr. ALLEN introduced a bill for the increase of the number of cadets at the West Point Academy. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, introduced a bill relative to the Revenue Marine, fixing the compensation of the officers thereof, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Twenty thousand copies of the obituary delivered on the death of Senator DOUGLAS were ordered to be printed.

The Speaker announced as the Select Committee heretofore ordered to examine into the manner the expenses of the Government can be reduced, the following named members: Messrs. F. A. Conkling, Kellogg of Illinois, Burnett, Blair of Pennsylvania, Mixon, Crisfield and Browne of Rhode-Island.

On motion of Mr. EDWARDS, of New-York, the following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the House be presented to Major-General GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN and the officers and soldiers of his command, for the series of brilliant and decisive victories, which they have by their skill and bravery achieved over the rebels and traitors in the army on the battle fields of Western Virginia."

The House in Committee of the Whole, considered the bill to increase the efficiency of the volunteer forces of the United States.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, explained its provisions, when,

Mr. BURNETT addressed the Committee for an hour, in vindication of the warlike acts of the Administration. He protested against the violation of the oath to support the Constitution of the United States taken by the President, whom he charged with having usurped authority in various instances. He concluded by advocating a peaceful solution of our present difficulties.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Kentucky, was not here to defend the Administration, which was not of his choice, but when the public liberty was in danger, patriotism might well silence the clamors of party. Public necessity, the preservation of the Capital, union and liberty, should offer some extenuation for the acts and policy of this Administration. According to the ancient maxim, the safety of the people was the supreme law. Treason against human hopes must be crushed, and the Union of our fathers must and shall be preserved.

The bill to increase the efficiency of the volunteer forces was then passed, and the House adjourned.

[illegible]'S BATTERY.

[illegible] Fort Sumter, who left Fort [illegible] command of the Fort Pickens Company, for Washington, will enter the field at once in command of a heavy battery, for which horses have been assigned since he reached Washington. It is understood that Capt. SEYMOUR chose this position, rather than be transferred from the artillery to the infantry service, with immediate promotion, as was the case with several of the officers of the Fort Sumter command. Capt. SEYMOUR'S high reputation as an officer and artillerist is a sufficient warrant that "Seymour's Battery" will make its mark upon the Confederates.

SOUTHERN ITEMS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, July 15.

The Hopkinsville *Mercury* reports that Quartermaster ALLENWORTH, of the Tennessee troops, stated there Thursday that 500 of the Kentucky State Guard were mustered into the Tennesse service a few days ago. The same paper learns that 800 more have been encamped near Graysville, close to the State line.

A Memphis paper states that news reached Little Rock yesterday, *viâ* Pocahontas, that BEN MCCULLOUGH, with 12,000 men, attacked 14,000 Federals at Springfield, Mo., killing 900, when the Federal troops surrendered unconditionally. Two hundred Southerners were killed.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* learns that their regiment at Norfolk is afflicted with the measles, although mildly; that many of them need clothes and money, not having been paid off.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 11.

The sand batteries on Ship Island opened fire Tuesday morning on a Yankee war steamer, two miles off. The fire was returned, and one Confederate was wounded. The steamer hauled off, and went to Chandler's Island, twelve miles from the batteries.

RICHMOND, Saturday, July 13.

Ice is scarce, at from 5c.@10c. per pound.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, July 15.

The Nashville *Union and American* of the 14th contains a letter from Clarksville, 12th, saying that Brig.-Gen. WITHERS is organizing a Kentucky Brigade for the Confederate States at Camp Brown, eight miles from Clarkesville. Gen. WITHERS already has about 1,300 Kentucklans in camp, and awaiting orders from President DAVIS to augment the Brigade to 3,000.

Col. HAWKES has just arrived from Richmond, to take command of Col. WITHERS' regiment.

A letter to the same paper from a lady asks whether the ladies cannot be organized to administer to the troops at Camp Cheatham, where, she says, the soldiers are being decimated by disease.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, July 11.

A large concourse assembled to hear Vice-President STEPHENS' speech upon the Produce loan.

A committee was appointed to procure subscriptions.

The Charleston *Mercury* calls loudly upon the Southern seceded States to raise and send along produce and provisions for the Confederate Army.

THE MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 16.

The Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. S. H. LEONARD, in camp at Fort Independence, was mustered into the United States service to-day. The Old Boston City Guard forms the nucius of this regiment, which is armed with rifles of the most improved patterns. Col. LEONARD was late a Brigadier-General of our State militia, and is thoroughly a military man. His regiment is to shortly leave for the seat of war, and they will take the rank among the best from New-England.

The Tenth Regiment, Col. BRIGGS, arrived from Springfield this evening, and went into camp at Medford.

THE FRIGATE CUMBERLAND.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 16.

The frigate *Cumberland*, from Fort Monroe for Boston, passed Highland Light, Cape Cod, at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

GUNS FOR WASHINGTON.

ALBANY, Monday, July 15.

The State Military Board are about furnishing the National Government with fourfull field batteries of the largest sized guns. They will be forwarded to Washington complete this week.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

A detachment of United States Cavalry was sent from this City a few days ago, to Carlisle, Penn. Soon after their arrival a draft of two hundred was made up for the war, and forwarded on to the National Capital, in compliance with orders from the Commander-in-Chief. They are quartered in the Seventh-street Park. Recruiting for this branch of the army is getting tolerably brisk.

Capt. NEWTON, of the United States Topographical Engineers, has submitted a report of a visit to Maryland Heights, whither he was sent to exercise a little professional reconnoitering.

In Philadelphia, Mr. T. BIRLEY, BIRLEY & SONS, BIRLEY & LINN, and HILMAN & STREATHER, have each commenced one of the new steam gunboats for the navy. LYNN & SON are building another, the work on which is progressing rapidly. She is to be 165 feet long, 28 feet beam, and 12 feet deep. This vessel is expected to be ready for her machinery by the 1st of September. At the Philadelphia Navy-yard, the *Tuscarora* is being pushed forward. She will be a steam sloop-of-war, 900 tons burden, and rate 15 guns. Her length will be 210 feet.

The steamboat presented to the Government by Mr. WOLCOTT is not worth $70,000, as reported. She is seven years' old—was, it is said, South once or twice, and was purchased over a year ago by parties interested in Wisconsin pineries, for about $3,000. She is 130 feet long, 18 feet deep, and is now lying at Princeton.

A detachment of United States recruits arrived here yesterday from Rochester, and were transferred to Governor's Island.

The hands at the Navy-yard were paid off yesterday. The steam-sloop *Richmond*, was hauled into the wharf. The *North Carolina*, *Brandywine*, *Potomac*, *Supply*, *Harriet Lane* and *Rhode Island* are in the stream. The steamer *Mississippi*—to be called the *Connecticut*—is expected at the anchorage to-day.

The Navy Department yesterday mailed the orders for the departure of the U. S. sailing corvette *Dale*, from Portsmouth, N. H. The *Dale* is a second-class sloop-of-war, is 566 tons' burden, and carries 16 guns. She was attached to the last African squadron. Her orders are to join the blockade fleet.

TRIAL OF RIFLED CANNON AT WEST POINT.

Some interesting experiments were yesterday commenced at West Point with WIARD'S rifled cannon and the HOTCHKISS projectile. The firing was with a six-pound shot at a target one mile distant, quantity of powder eight and twelve ounces. Several of the shots pierced the target, exhibiting great accuracy in range. The only drawback was, a discovery made too late to be remedied, that the projectile was too small for the bore of the gun. The party dined at Capt. ROE'S West Point Hotel, and returned to the City by the evening train. To-day the large twelve-pound gun is to be tried.

A SUSPICIOUS SCHOONER STOPPED.

The revenue-cutter *Corwin*, on Monday, observed a schooner of suspicious appearance passing towards the Narrows, bound to sea. She fired a shot across her bows and thus brought her to. She had no name on her stern, and was ordered back to the City to be overhauled. What she had on board, or where she was going, has not yet transpired.

THE COAST OF FLORIDA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am glad to see in this morning's TIMES, that you are directing the attention of the Government to the State of Florida. Fernandina offers peculiar facilities for shelter to the pirates that infest the Southern coast; it should at once be taken possession of by our Government. Capt. CORBITER, one of the pirates who has been so successful, is a resident of St. Augustine, and formerly commanded a steamer that plied between Savannah and the St. John's River; he is quite aware that the whole of that part of the coast is unprotected, and offers every desirable convenience for the disposal of the vessels he may capture. It might not be amiss to send a few men to take charge of the port of St. Augustine, from which a large number of guns were stolen, even before the State passed an ordinance of secession, and carried to Pensacola and Fernandina. A small body of men could easily take possession of St. Augustine. It would be a salubrious and convenient rendezvous for our smaller vessels employed as a coast guard. I am well assured by reliable persons, who are well acquainted with the State, that a very large majority of its inhabitants would rejoice to see the authority of the United States Government restored, and to be relieved from the usurped dominion of a band of conspirators, who now control the State, most of whom, from the Governor down, are natives of South Carolina.

POSTSCRIPT.

WEDNESDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

CONFEDERATE TROOPS NEAR FULTON, MO.

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday, July 16.

The mail carrier reports that Major HARRIS with a force of over 3,000 men was at Wood's Springs, 12 miles beyond Fulton, on the Mexico road at 11 o'clock this morning,

Col. MCNEILLE arrived at New-Bloomfield at noon and expected to reach Fulton to-night. The houses along the road were deserted in consequence of groundless fears on the part of the people.

EX-SENATOR GREEN, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July, 16.

The report that Ex-Senator GREEN had violated his parole, is untrue.

J. W. TUCKER, late editor of the *State Journal*, is making violent secession speeches in the country.

Col. STAFFEL'S Fifth Reserve Corps arrived from Lexington to-day, and report having captured 20 kegs of powder, 33 muskets, one cannon and a quantity of machinery for boring, and molds for casting cannon, also several other contraband articles.

Orders have been issued prohibiting steamers from passing Jefferson City unless they have the American flag flying.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, July 16.

There was a threatened disturbance at the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Depôt last night, in consequence of the seizing of a secession trunk, filled with Hardee's Tactics. The disturbance was quelled by the presence of armed men, who volunteered to assist in carrying out the orders of Surveyor COTTON.

Capt. FRABUR shot Capt. B. L. THOMPSON, at Camp Joseph Holt, on the Indiana side of the Ohio River, this afternoon. The wound was slight. They were each Captains of Companys in Gen. ROUSSEAU'S Kentucky Brigade, and the difficulty arose from some of FRABUR'S men going to THOMPSON'S company. FRABUR was arrested and taken to the Indiana Penitentiary at Jeffersonville.

The Portsmouth (Va.) correspondence of the Richmond *Examiner* says the first rifled cannon was turned out at the Navy-yard yesterday, and in a few days they will be able to supply long range cannon to the Southern Confederacy as fast as wanted.

The Galveston *Civilian* says that the blockade of that port was rendered complete the 2d of July, by the arrival of the United States steamer *South Carolina*, Capt. ALDEN. She had captured the sloops *Dart*, *Shark*, *Falcon*, and two others.

Ex-Congressman JEWETT died at Shelbyville, the 14th.

A special dispatch to the New-Orleans *Picayune*, from Fairfax, says that by mistake on the 4th of July, the South Carolina and Virginia detachments had a rencontre, killing two and wounding one Virginian.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, of the 9th, noticing the visit from Ex-Gov. MOOREHEAD, says: "Mr. MOOREHEAD states that an overwhelming majority of the people of Kentucky are at heart in favor of uniting their destiny with the Confederate States, but that local influence, wielded by the enemy, and a deficiency of arms, place Kentucky under temporary restraint."

The Louisville volunteers for the Confederate Army, who had left for Camp Boone, near the Northern line of Tennessee, are returning daily in considerable numbers, disaffected with the work assigned them and disgusted with their fare. A large portion of them say they don't want to hear anything more about JEFF DAVIS and the Southern Confederacy.

SERENADE TO GOV. HICKS.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 16.

Gov. HICKS was serenaded to-night, and made a brief speech, strong for the Union. He expressed his unalterable devotion to the Constitution, and said that he felt more than ever convinced that Maryland's only safety was in the Union. He was enthusiastically applauded.

ANOTHER MAINE REGIMENT COMING.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, July 16.

The Sixth Regiment leaves at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, 1,000 strong, under the command of Col. ABNER KNOWLES. This regiment is composed of companies from the neighborhood of Bangor and Gasport.

WISCONSIN TROOPS ENROUTE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday July 16.

The Fourth Wisconsin Regiment arrived here at 2 P. M. to-day and leave for the east *viâ* Dunkirk, at 6 P. M. All are well. They had a fine reception, and received refreshments here.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

GEN. SICKLES' EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

This brigade, which is encamped at Camp Scott, Staten Island, is composed of five regiments. The First is commanded by Lieut.-Col. DWIGHT; the Second by Col. GEORGE B. HALL; the Third by Col. TAYLOR; the Fourth (Fire Zouaves) by Col. FAIRMAN, and the Fifth by Col. GRAHAM. Forty out of the fifty companies constituting this brigade have already been mustered into the service of the United States; the other ten will be mustered in as speedily as possible. Thirty-six companies have received their uniforms, which is the same as that worn by the Regular Army. Arms have been supplied to 2,707 men, and equipments to 4,207.

To the Fifth regiment a French Zouave *corps* will be attached, and eleven companies of Sharp-shooters will be joined to the various other regiments forming this brigade. The arms that have, as yet, been furnished to the men are old flint lock muskets altered to percussion cap. It is hoped, however, that the Zouave *corps*, and the company of Sharp-shooters, will be furnished with rifles, as those arms will add greatly to their efficiency in active service. Yesterday, the men of the First Regiment were busily employed in striking their tents, and repitching them, in order to practice them in that rapidity of movement so necessary to the proper efficiency of an army when an advance forward is ordered. On Sunday, the Fourth Regiment struck its tents, and moved about a third of a mile this side of Camp Scott; the Fifth Regiment has moved about the same distauce to the southwest of the camp. To-day, or to-morrow, the three other regiments will strike their tents and repitch them. Also, to-day, a grand parade will take place, when several distinguished military gentlemen are expected to be present. Although Camp Scott contains nearly 5,000 men, our reporter, during the time he was there, did not see one case of disorderly conduct; the whole of the men seemed to be in a complete state of subordination. The men are remarkably healthy, not more than eighteen being in hospital at the present time, and only one death has occurred since the brigade has been in encampment. Before long it is expected that Gen. SICKLES and his brigade will be ordered to the seat of war.

DEPARTURE OF CAVALRY FOR WASHINGTON.

A detachment of the First Regiment of Cavalry, in command of Lieut.-Col. DEVIN, one hundred strong, left this City yesterday forenoon for Washington, *viâ* the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Being belated on Monday afternoon, the entire command, with their horses, spent the night on the inclosed pier of the Railroad Company, and yesterday morning took temporary possession of the quarters formerly occupied by Col. MCCUNNIS' Regiment on the Battery. Their presence and movements attracted much attention, and considerable admiration was expressed for the appearance of the force. Some of the horses are fine, spirited animals. At 10 o'clock the order of march was given, and in half an hour the whole force were on board the *Kill Von Kull* for Elizabethport, where a special train was in waiting to convey them by the way of Harrisburgh for Washington. The accommodations made by the road for the transport of horses, as well as troops, are very good. Eight horses are placed on each car, which is stoutly inclosed with slats to permit a free circulation of air, four on each end, with their heads towards the centre. This portion of the car is an inclosed space fitted up with conveniences for giving them food and water. The space is large enough to contain sufficient feed for each set of animals for the entire trip of, say 21 hours. The present force has not been sworn in for any particular time, but they will probably enlist for the war. The following are the names of the officers of the Regiment:

Lieutenant-Colonel—T. C. Devin.
Quartermaster—George W. Maxwell.
Captains—W. E. During, J. F. Barkley, George Mundorf.
First Lieutenants—Frederick Knebel, F. Reiss, K. Honan.
Second Lieutenants—John McAuliff, John Hagger ty, William McGoldrick.

THE LINCOLN CAVALRY.

One company of this regiment was mustered into the United States service yesterday. Company A will be mustered in to-day, and a meeting of the members is requested this evening to elect officers. The members of Company B, Lincoln Cavalry, are hereby notified that a special meeting of this company will be held at Head-quarters, DERROW'S Riding Academy, corner of Thirty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue, on Thursday evening, July 18, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is particularly requested. If the requisite number of members are present, the company will be mustered into the United States service on Friday morning, and go immediately into camp, receiving pay and subsistence. A few more able-bodied horsemen will be accepted. Horses and equipments furnished immediately.

THE CAMERON ZOUAVES.

This Regiment being fully organized and accepted by the War Department under the new call for troops, the officers will meet at the Head-quarters, No. 491 Broadway, at 1 o'clock to-day, when all further business will be transacted. A full attendance is requested. All who are anxious to join the Regiment will apply at the above office.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT—IMPORTANT ORDERS.

Gov. MORGAN is in town, and has made an arrangement with BROOKS BROTHERS to furnish 10,000 overcoats, jackets, and pants, free of charge, on account of the contract, made with them at the commencement of the war, not coming up to the proper standard. Gov. MORGAN has also ordered rifles enough for six regiments, to be shipped to Washington, in order that those regiments who are furnished with the old flint-lock muskets, altered to percussion cap, to exchange them and be supplied with a good weapon.

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT NOW AT WASHINGTON.

Lieut.-Col. LORD, of this regiment, will forward immediately all soldiers belonging to this regiment, by applying to him at the Park Barracks, where he is to be seen every day.

GEN. FREMONT AND THE FREMONT REGIMENT.

Maj.-Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT was waited upon yesterday at the Astor House, by a Committee of Officers of the Fremont Regiment, U. S. V., now in progress of formation. The deputation was introduced by Dr. JUSTUS ADELBERG, of California, the well-known geologist. Gen. FREMONT expressed himself much satisfied with the intent and purposes of the regiment, and promised his active support in procuring a speedy acceptance of the same by the authorities in Washington. This regiment is rapidly increasing, and promises fairly to equal any other till now sent to the seat of war. It consists entirely of citizens of German birth, and is commanded by R. ROSA, Esq., formerly a military engineer in the Prussian service. The place of Lieutenant-Colonel is filled by GERMAIN METTERNICH, Esq., well known by his military exploits in the revolution of 1848. Head-quarters, Humboldt Hall, Nos. 55 and 57 Forsyth-street.

THE CLINTON RIFLES.

In anticipation of the immediate acceptance of this regiment, several of the companies will go into camp on Thursday, on one of the finest camping-grounds in the vicinity of New-York. Subsistence will be furnished the troops at once, and a contract has been been made for one thousand Enfield rifles, with sword-bayonets. The members of this regiment are directed to report themselves to their several officers immediately. The officers will meet at 11 o'clock this day, (Wednesday,) at Head-quarters, No. 62 Williamstreet.

NATIONAL GUARD ZOUAVES.

The officers of this corps, who are all members of the Seventh Regiment, take great pride in their new undertaking, and expect by their united efforts to create a command that will do honor to them and to the country. They have commenced to recruit the men, for which duty some of them are in daily attendance at the rooms, on the corner of Lafayette-place and Fourth-street; and in the evening, for the present, all congregate at the same place for drilling purposes.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED SECESSION OFFICER.

A Frenchman, named D. G. FLORY, was arrested yesterday, and brought to the Marshal's office, charged with having acted as an officer in the rebel army. Among his effects, discovered at his boarding-house, were a package of letters written in French, and a uniform used in the South with Palmetto buttons cut off. He strongly asserts his innocence, and offers to show that he was in France when Fort Sumter was taken. The case will be investigated.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

SEVENTIETH REGIMENT.—Considerable of a flutter was created yesterday among the members of the Seventieth Regiment, Col. SAMUEL GRAHAM, by a requisition from the Secretary of War for 100 cavalry from this efficient command, to depart immediately for the seat of war to engage in scouting duty. When the first call was issued for troops, Col. GRAHAM tendered the services of his command, composed of artillery and cavalry, but was told that no corps thus organized would be accepted. The Colonel, notwithstanding his hopes were thus dashed, proceeded to place the regiment on a war footing, and consequently, now that a call has been made for a portion of his force, there is some difficulty in deciding who shall have the privilege of going. To prevent hard feelings, it is suggested that the chances be drawn for, and if this is done no one can have a semblance of excuse for finding fault if he does not win the coveted privilege. The corps of 100 men, under efficient officers, will be moved at an early day.

CONTINENTAL GUARD.—This regiment, which is being raised for Col. JAMES H. PERRY, is rapidly filling up. Capt. JULIUS ERRICSON, who served with distinction in the Schleswig-Holstein Army, during the revolution, is taking an active interest in the regiment, and is enlisting Company E, at No. 349 Fulton-street. Two Captains of the Thirteenth Regiment, (soon to be discharged,) with most of the men belonging to their respective commands, have signified their intention to join the Continental Guard. Capt. JAMES FARRELL, formerly of the crack Company in the Fourteenth Regiment, commanded by Captain SPRAGUE, is raising another Company, and has opened a rendezvous at No. 291 Fulton-avenue, corner of Fort Greene-place.

FIRST REGIMENT.—The First Regiment Long Island Volunteers, formerly known as the Brooklyn Phalanx, are still quartered at Fort Schuyler, and kept under strict discipline. Rev. JAMES C. BEECHER, brother of HENRY WARD BEECHER, and late Seaman's Chaplain at Hong Kong, has been elected Chaplain of the regiment. A few more men will be accepted by Col. ADAMS, if immediate application is made.

SCOTT RIFLES.—Two companies of this regiment, E and F, were raised in Brooklyn. Capt. PETRIS still remains at the corner of Orange and Fulton-streets, and will receive a few more men to fill vacancies, and will also be pleased to receive any donations for the Brooklyn men.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—It is proposed that the ladies make arrangements, as well as the city authorities, to give the Thirteenth Regiment a cordial welcome on their return home.

MECHANIC RIFLES.—The Mechanic Rifles, recently raised in the Eastern District, have elected THOMAS M. DOYLE, foreman of Victory Engine Company No. 13, Captain.

Arrivals in the City.

Gov. E. D. Morgan, of Albany; Hon. R. P. Ranney, of Cleveland, Ohio; Rev. Dr. Bethune, and Archdeacon Gilson, John Porter, and Philip Henry, of Montreal; W. P. Shearman, of Washington; David Moody, of the United States Revenue Service; A. Van Vechten and G. C. Davidson, of Albany; A. Westhead, of England; P. V. Kellogg, of Utica, and P. Atkinson, of the United States Navy, are at the Astor House.

Ex-Gov. Gibbs, of Rhode Island; Hon. Zadock Pratt, of Prattsville; A. A. Terril, New-Hamphire; Hill E. Merrill and G. H. Jones, of Boston; E. A. Chapin, of New-Hampshire; Rev. F. Evans and family, of the Bermudas, and W. E. Franklin, of England, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Homer Ramsdell, of Newburgh; Geo. F. Peabody, of Philadelphia; S. T. Carl, of Minnesota; T. Call, of Cuba; Prof. Roemer, of New-York; Rev. F. D. W. Ward, of Genesee; H. Amadon, of Boston; Joseph A. Clay, of Philadelphia, and A. Wild, of Albany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Miss Foley, the eminent American sculptress, of Boston; N. S. Longee, of England; Geo. W. Stephens, of Montreal; Mr. Tilton and lady, of Louisville, and C. W. Beush, of Baltimore, are at the Brevoort House.

Rafael Romero, Minister from Nicaragua; Col. Reese, of the United States Army; Lieut. W. H. Mallory, from Fortress Monroe, and Judge Folger, of Geneva, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. H. A. Adams, of the United States Navy; Lieut. H. W. Fowler, of the United States Army, and John B. Wanklyn, of London, are at the New-York Hotel.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 16.

Capital Stock	$38,231,700
Loans and Discounts	60,325,000
Specie	6,395,800
Due from other Banks	7,627,000
Due to other Banks	8,173,700
Deposits	16,367,000
Circulation	6,607,000

AFTER THE CORNER BOYS.—For some time past the residents in the vicinity of South Fourth and Grove streets, Jersey City, have been very much annoyed by a gang of boys who congregate on the corners there, and conduct themselves in a disorderly manner, insulting passers, and especially unprotected females. Yesterday, on complaint being made before Recorder MARSTENDALE, of Jersey City, he issued a warrant for the arrest of thirteen of them, and the police took five into custody during the day. They were held to bail for good behavior.

Fred Academy Commencement.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC CROWDED—THE ORATIONS AND DECLAMATIONS—LIST OF PRIZES AND DEGREES.

The Free Academy authorities undertook last evening the difficult task of having twenty young gentlemen deliver orations and declamations, interspersing the exercises with music, and winding up with the customary prize presentations and conferring of degrees. Warned by previous experience, the exhibition was commenced at the early hour of 6 P. M., and yet extended to such unconscionable length that midnight was close at hand ere the last plaudit had gone forth from indulgent friends, or the last bouquet smashed to fragments in its perilous flight to the stage. But "Commencement comes but once a year," and the aforesaid indulgent friends were expected to stand it, and they did nobly. Every available point of hearing, and likewise every stand-point of vision, was filled, while hundreds of the disappointed, who could neither hear or see, passed the time pleasantly in the lobby in audible chit-chat and merry flirtation.

The following was the order of exercises: Salutatory Address, and Second Honorary Oration—"*Architecture*," Wm. C. Kimball; Fifth Honorary Oration—"*Choice of Evils*," Evander Childs, Jr.; Philosophical (Third Honorary) Oration—"*Fate*," Frank Hyde; Fourth Dissertation—"*Spirit of Revolution*," Lawrence Kiernan; Second Dissertation—"*Free Colleges*," Wm. F. West; Sixth Honorary Oration—"*Rights and Duties*," Joseph S. Wood; First Dissertation—"*The Progress of Nations*," James H. Pullman; Oration—"*National Retribution*," Samuel M. B. Hopkins; Oration—"*The Star of Empire*," Alfred H. Taylor; Oration—"*Hope*," William McGeore, Jr.; Oration—"*Modern Greece*," Edwin M. Cox; Oration—"*Judæa Capta*," James Edward Morrison; Fourth Honor—Poem—"*Wane of the Crescent*," William H. Sanger; Oration—"*Influence of the People*," J. Howard White; Oration—"*The Great Soul of Humanity*," Roland G. Mitchell, Jr.; Master's Oration—"*Loyalty*," William M. Banks, Quartermaster Sixth Regiment.

Of the varied productions, those of Messrs. KIERNAN, KIMBALL, BANKS and ELLIOTT seemed to deserve special mention. The Faculty would insure a more creditable exhibition by limiting the time of each production to five minutes. The following prizes were awarded:

PELL MEDALS FOR GENERAL EXCELLENCE.

First Prize, gold medal—Gilbert M. Elliott.
Second Prize, silver medal—Otto E. Michaelis.
Third Prize, silver medal—Augustus D. Fitch.

CROMWELL MEDAL FOR HISTORY AND BELLE-LETTRES.

First Prize, gold medal—Geo. W. Roberts.
Second Prize, silver medal—Eustace W. Fisher.

BUER MEDAL FOR BEST MATHEMATICS IN HIGHEST CLASS.

First Prize, gold medal—Gilbert M. Elliott.
Second Prize, silver medal—Joseph S. Wood.

WARD MEDALS.

Chemistry—Frederick Jarvis Slade.
Honorary Certificate—Wm. F. West.
Natural History—Charles E. Taylor.
Natural Philosophy—Otto E. Michaelis.
Moral Philosophy—Gilbert M. Elliott.
Honorary Certificates—S. M. B. Hopkins, F. H. Man, T. H. Pullman, W. H. Sanger, G. W. Thurston.
Law—E. Mark Hyde.
Honorary Certificates—G. M. Elliott, S. M. B. Hopkins, W. C. Kimball, T. H. Pullman.
English—S. H. Stuart, Jr.
Honorary Certificates—A. D. Fitch, O. E. Michaelis, G. W. Needham, J. M. Trippe.
Greek—Gilbert M. Elliott.
Latin—Gilbert M. Elliott.
French—Edward K. Goodman.
Spanish—Gilbert M. Elliott.
German—Joseph Koch.
Oratory—Gilbert M. Elliott.
Composition—Gilbert M. Elliott, W. F. West.
Logic—J. M. Trippe.
Honorary Certificates—W. Berryman, E. A. Carley A. D. Fitch, O. E. Michaelis.
Astronomy—Wilson Berryman.
Honorary Certificates—A. D. Fitch, O. E. Michaelis, J. M. Trippe.
History—W. H. Roberts.
Drawing—Jas. W. Robinson.
Algebra and Geometry—Ira Remsen.
Engineering—Wm. C. Kimball.
Hygeine—Gilbert L. Morse.

PRIZE FOR PROSE DECLAMATION.

To Laurence Kiernan, Senior Class: "Irving's Life of Washington."

PRIZE FOR POETICAL DECLAMATION.

To John Deacon, Sophmore Class: "Chambers Cyclopedia of English Literature."

PRIZE FOR FRENCH TRANSLATION.

E. Frank Hyde, Senior Class: "Illustrated Works of Racine."

Dr. Doremus presented a testimonial to Urban G. Hitchcock, for best notes on Physical Geography.

Dr. Owens to Marinus Willett Banker, Senior Class, for excellence in Latin.

Dr. Roemer to Daniel Jackson, Sophomore, for excellence in French.

Dr. Gibbs to Wm. F. West, Senior Class, for excellence in Chemistry.

The Librarian presented a catalogue to O. E. Michaelis, for general excellence.

The following degrees were conferred:

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on Marinus Willet Bancker, Geo. Campbell Cooper, Edwin Marion Cox, Wm. Bedlow Crosby, Jr., Gilbert Molleson Elliott, Charles Gregory Hayes, S. Milford Blatchford Hopkins, Edward Campfield Hopping, Edwin Francis Hyde, Edward Kelly, Thomas Jefferson Kennedy, Lawrence Kernan, James King, Jr., Chas. Pinkney Kirkland, William Little, James Patchell Lowery, Frederick Halsey Man, Wm. McGeorge, Jr., James Edward Morrison, James Murphy, Robert Orr, James Loder Raymond, George Washington Roberts, Henry Clay Selvage, Frederick Jarvis Slade, David Dean Terry, George Washington Thurston, John Hamilton Turner, Emile Vienot, George Winslow Watson, John Weldon, Jr., William Frederick West, Jefferson Howard White, Thaddeus Wilson, Joseph Simeon Wood, Nathaniel Young.

The degree of Bachelor of Sciences was conferred on Theodore Galpin Ascough, Benjamin Mills Briggs, Evander Childs, Jr., Theodore Ward Kennedy, William Cargill Kimball, Phineas Channing Kingsland, Roland Greene Mitchell, Jr., James Henry Pullman, William Henry Sanger, Archibald Walker Spier, David James Starkey, Alfred Henry Taylor, Cyrus Barker White.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on William Mellen Banks, Emile Jean Beneville, Thomas Crowther, James Godwin, William Kingsland Hallock, Alexander Phœnix Ketchum, Thomas Jefferson McKee, Elliott Dunham Tomkins, Henry Vehslage, Jr.

The degree of Master of Science was conferred on John Wesley Pullman.

The First Honorary Oration and Valedictory Address, "Free Speech," was delivered by Gilbert M. Elliott.

The exercises closed with the benediction.

The following is the Free Academy Merit Roll of the Class of '61, for the first half of the Class:

1	Elliott, Gilbert Molleson	45876
2	Kimball, William Cargill	45511
3	Hyde, Edwin

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

power by the Senator from Kentucky. That seizure would be necessary perhaps to impeach certain Senators on this floor. He had read, this day, in a paper, that a certain Senator had telegraphed that President LINCOLN's Congress would not be allowed to meet here on the 4th of July.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said he supposed the Senator alluded to him.

Mr. LANE replied that he did.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE replied that his personal relations with the Senator precluded him from believing that he would do any thing unkind; but he had to say that the statement that he sent such a dispatch was totally unfounded. He would not pretend to deny all the charges made against him in the papers. He had attempted it, once, but found the charge reiterated in the same, journal the second day after he had expressly denied it. He would say, however, now, that the statement that he had telegraphed Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, or written him, that Kentucky would furnish 7,000 armed men was like other charges, totally false. And he had been informed by the Governor of Kentucky that the charge in respect to him was equally false.

Mr. LANE then proceeded to defend the suppression of certain traitorous newspapers, disarming the people in rebellion, and other acts which the Senator from Kentucky deemed to be unconstitutional. Allusion had been made to the compromise of last session, but he would only say that none was made, because of Senators who occupied the now vacant seats. All they asked now was the Kentucky remedy for treason—hemp.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the subject was postponed till Thursday, and the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up.

The amendment in regard to STEVENS' Battery was disagreed to.

The bill was then passed.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 16.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Committee on Commerce, alluded to the fact the House yesterday passed a resolution directing that Committee to institute an inquiry as to what additional measures are necessary to make the blockade more effectual and to put a stop to piracy, and the said Committee on Commerce have had the subject under consideration, and after consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of the Navy, and Commodore PAULDING, the bill he now proposed to report with the views thus agreed on. It would have come more appropriately from the Committee on Naval Affairs, but as there was an immediate necessity for its passage he hoped the House would now proceed to its consideration.

The bill was read. It provides for, and during the present insurrection the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to hire, purchase or contract for such vessels as may be necessary for a temporary increase of the Navy, the vessels to be furnished with such ordnance stores and munitions of war as will enable them to render the most efficient service. According to the orders issued to their respective commands, the temporary appointments of acting Lieutenants, acting Paymasters, acting Surgeons, Masters and Masters' Mates, and the rates of pay for these officers heretofore designated, are by this bill legalized and approved. For the purpose of carrying this act into effect, to suppress piracy, and render the blockade more effectual, three millions of dollars is appropriated.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, wanted the bill referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. WASHBURNE said if Mr. BURNETT insisted on his motion he would move that the bill be considered in the Committee, as it was important it should be passed now.

Mr. BURNETT said that it was a foregone conclusion that this would pass, but he could see no necessity for violating the rule which requires all bills making appropriations to be first considered in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The bill was on motion of Mr. WASHBURNE referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill providing for the suppression of rebellion against the Government and resistance to the laws of the United States. The President is authorized to call out the militia for these purposes. Their continuance in service is not to extend beyond sixty days after the commencement of the regular session of Congress, unless the latter shall otherwise direct. The militia are to be entitled to the same pay and rations as the regular Army.

The bill passed under the operation of the previous question almost unanimously.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the Senate bill authorizing the President to accept the services of 500,000 volunteers to aid in the enforcement of the laws and the protection of the public property. He proposed for it a substitute, similar to the bill which previously passed the House, with, among several other additions, a proviso which allows the President to select the major and brigadier-generals from the line of the Army to command the volunteers, these officers to resume their former places at the expiration of the war. The bill was passed.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the Senate's amendments to the Loan bill, which, on their recommendation, were all concurred in.

Mr. WEIGHT, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Exchange bills to the amount of $100,000,000. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-Jersey, from the Naval Committee, reported, with an amendment, the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to alter and regulate the Navy rations; also, the Senate bill providing for the appointment of assistant paymasters in the Navy; also, the Senate bill, with an amendment, fixing the 30th of June last as the date when the sloop-of-war *Levant* foundered at sea, and providing for the relief of the widows and orphans of those lost.

The three above-mentioned bills were passed.

Mr. ALLEN introduced a bill for the increase of the number of cadets at the West Point Academy. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, introduced a bill relative to the Revenue Marine, fixing the compensation of the officers thereof, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Twenty thousand copies of the obituary delivered on the death of Senator DOUGLAS were ordered to be printed.

The Speaker announced as the Select Committee heretofore ordered to examine into the manner the expenses of the Government can be reduced, the following named members: Messrs. F. A. CONKLING, Kellogg of Illinois, Burnett, Blair of Pennsylvania, Dixon, Crisfield and Browne of Rhode-Island.

On motion of Mr. EDWARDS, of New-York, the following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the House be presented to Major-General GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN and the officers and soldiers of his command, for the series of brilliant and decisive victories, which they have by their skill and bravery achieved over the rebels and traitors in the army on the battle fields of Western Virginia."

The House in Committee of the Whole, considered the bill to increase the efficiency of the volunteer forces of the United States.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, explained its provisions, when,

Mr. BENNETT addressed the Committee for an hour, in vindication of the seceded States, and in condemnation of the warlike acts of the Administration. He protested against the violation of the oath to support the Constitution of the United States taken by the President, whom he charged with having usurped authority in various instances. He concluded by advocating a peaceful solution of our present difficulties.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, was not here to defend the Administration, which was not of his choice, but when the public liberty was in danger, patriotism might well silence the clamors of party. Public necessity, the preservation of the Capital, union and liberty, should offer some extenuation for the acts and policy of this Administration. According to the ancient maxim, the safety of the people was the supreme law. Treason against human hopes must be crushed, and the Union of our fathers must and shall be preserved.

The bill to increase the efficiency of the volunteer forces was then passed, and the House adjourned.

RETREAT OF STEVENS' BATTERY.

Capt. STEVENS, of Fort Winslow, who left Fort Hamilton last week, in command of the Fort Pickens Company, for Washington, will enter the field at once in command of a heavy battery, for which horses have been assigned since he reached Washington. It is understood that Capt. STEVENS chose this position, rather than be transferred from the artillery to the infantry service, with immediate promotion, as was the case with several of the officers of the Fort Sumter command. Capt. STEVENS's high reputation as an officer and artillerist is a sufficient warrant that "Seymour's Battery" will make its mark upon the Confederates.

SOUTHERN ITEMS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, July 15.

The Hopkinsville *Mercury* reports that Quartermaster ALLENWORTH, of the Tennessee troops, stated there Thursday that 500 of the Kentucky State Guard were mustered into the Tennessee service a few days ago. The same paper learns that 800 more have been encamped near Graysville, close to the State line.

A Memphis paper states that news reached Little Rock yesterday, *via* Pocahontas, that BEN MCCULLOUGH, with 12,000 men, attacked 14,000 Federals at Springfield, Mo., killing 900, when the Federal troops surrendered unconditionally. Two hundred Southerners were killed.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* learns that their regiment at Norfolk is afflicted with the measles, although mildly; that many of them need clothes and money, not having been paid off.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 11.

The sand batteries on Ship Island opened fire Tuesday morning on a Yankee war steamer, two miles off. The fire was returned, and one Confederate was wounded. The steamer hauled off, and went to Chandler's Island, twelve miles from the batteries.

RICHMOND, Saturday, July 13.

Ice is scarce, at from 5c.@10c. per pound.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, July 15.

The Nashville *Union and American* of the 14th contains a letter from Clarksville, 12th, saying that Brig.-Gen. WITHERS is organizing a Kentucky Brigade for the Confederate States at Camp Brown, eight miles from Clarkesville. Gen. WITHERS already has about 1,300 Kentuckians in camp, and awaiting orders from President DAVIS to augment the Brigade to 3,000.

Col. HAWKES has just arrived from Richmond, to take command of Col. WITHERS' regiment.

A letter to the same paper from a lady asks whether the ladies cannot be organized to administer to the troops at Camp Cheatham, where, she says, the soldiers are being decimated by disease.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, July 11.

A large concourse assembled to hear Vice-President STEPHENS' speech upon the Produce loan.

A committee was appointed to procure subscriptions.

The Charleston *Mercury* calls loudly upon the Southern seceded States to raise and send along produce and provisions for the Confederate Army.

THE MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 16.

The Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. S. H. LEONARD, in camp at Fort Independence, was mustered into the United States service to-day. The Old Boston City Guard forms the nucleus of this regiment, which is armed with rifles of the most improved patterns. Col. LEONARD was late a Brigadier-General of our State militia, and is thoroughly a military man. His regiment is to shortly leave for the seat of war, and they will take the rank among the best from New-England.

The Tenth Regiment, Col. BARNES, arrived from Springfield this evening, and went into camp at Medford.

THE FRIGATE CUMBERLAND.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 16.

The frigate *Cumberland*, from Fort Monroe for Boston, passed Highland Light, Cape Cod, at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

GUNS FOR WASHINGTON.

ALBANY, Monday, July 15.

The State Military Board are about furnishing the National Government with fourfull field batteries of the largest sized guns. They will be forwarded to Washington complete this week.

[The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our yesterday morning's edition.]

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF GARNETT'S DEFEAT AND DEATH.

CLARKSBURGH, Va., Monday, July 15.

The force intrenched at Laurel Hill evacuated their position on last Friday night, leaving their camp equipage and sick and wounded, taking the road towards Beverly. When within three miles of Beverly, they met retreating rebels from Gen. MCCLELLAN's front at Rich Mountain. They then started on the road to St. George.

On Saturday, some twelve hours after the rebels left their camp at Laurel Hill, Gen. MORRIS' command, consisting of the Fourteenth Ohio, and Seventh and Ninth Indiana Volunteers, started in pursuit of the enemy. They succeeded in overtaking the rear guard at Carrick's Fork. The enemy made a stand, and a sharp conflict ensued, which lasted for 20 minutes.

By a clever manœuvre on the part of Gen. MORRIS, of the Seventh Indiana Volunteers, the enemy were outflanked, and made a precipitate retreat. It was then that the rebel General, GARNETT, in trying to rally his forces, met with his death by a rifle wound at the hands of private FRANK BURLINGHAME, of Company E, Seventh Regiment of Indiana.

After this fight twenty-five dead bodies of rebel soldiers were left on the field.

It was stated by a farmer living in the vicinity of where the fight took place, that many wagon loads of dead and wounded passed his house. The agonizing cries of the poor fellows were heartrending.

The Union troops in their pursuit captured upwards of one hundred prisoners, forty wagon loads of provisions, and a large number of horses, wagons, clothing and arms. The rebels in their hasty retreat threw away their arms, boots, shoes, shirts, and, indeed, many of them were quite nude. Others fled to the mountains, where they will not remain long, as hunger will drive them out, and they will ultimately surrender.

The Virginians were the first to retreat from the field, leaving the gallant GARNETT, with a few Georgians, who were the last to leave the field. The body of Gen. GARNETT was brought into Grafton by a detachment of Indiana troops, under Maj. GORDON. It has been boxed up and covered with ice, and a metallic coffin ordered from Wheeling, after which it will be placed at the disposal of his friends.

With the exception of irregular detachments of rebels in the Kanawha valley, there are no rebels in force in Western Virginia.

Thus ends the first campaign of Gen. MCCLELLAN. All praise is due him for his skill and untiring energy. All praise to him and the troops under his command.

DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 15.

As an erroneous impression may be produced by the President's name having been mentioned in the House to-day in connection with Hon. HENRY MAY's recent visit to Richmond, there is authority for stating that he went thither on no mission for the Government, nor was he intrusted with any business whatever on his behalf. On the contrary, he obtained a carefully prepared pass from or through Gen. SCOTT, to enable him to go into the interior of Virginia on his own private business; thus having extended to him the courtesy due to a member of Congress.

Not a few persons here are industriously endeavoring to obtain the earliest information concerning the Committee of Ways and Means, relative to the tariff now under its consideration, their object being to use such intelligence as they may obtain on that subject for speculative purposes.

The President has approved of the bill further to provide for the collection of the revenue, in other words, the Force bill.

The reign of terror in London County, Va., is at its height. Notices of militia muster for to-day were given on Saturday last, when the citizens were told to be ready to be drafted into the militia for an immediate march to Manassas Junction, to fill up the ranks of Gen. BEAUREGARD's forces. All the Union men of Waterford are determined to escape. Twelve fled night before last, and evaded the Confederate pickets for nine miles, arriving at the ford at the Point of Rocks. They crossed the ford at that point and got inside the lines of the First New-Hampshire Regiment at the Point of Rocks. They were kindly cared for by the New-Hampshire boys, and came on to Washington to-day, arriving here this evening. Forty more Union men were to run away yesterday and try to cross the above-mentioned ford last night and during yesterday evening. The Confederate pickets on the other side were seen to stop and drive back several squads of men who were coming in the direction of the ford, and who are supposed to have been some of the escaping party to which allusion is above made.

The Secretary of State has made a reclamation on the Spanish Government for the surrender of the American vessels carried into Cienfuegos, by the privateer *Sumter*, and no doubt is entertained of their immediate release, with their cargoes, and of the prohibition of the entrance of the Confederate privateers into West India ports hereafter. It is ascertained that the Spanish proclamation which has been received here, had not at that time been received in Cuba.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Monday, July 15.

A bearer of dispatches from Richmond to Lord LYONS, passed through our lines to-day, escorted by the Black Horse Cavalry.

The reported occupation of Fairfax was probably founded on vagaries from a militia captain. There has been no movement whatever that could be termed an advance, the position of the troops being at present confined within the limits of Springfield on one side and Falls Church on the other.

It is reported that a Zouave named KELLY was caught within the lines at Fairfax Court-house, and during his confinement attempted to fire the jail.

There are doubtless a couple of housand troops still at Fairfax Station, besides the force at the Court-house, and the intrenchments and batteries still exist. It is stated that the troops at Fairfax include 100 negroes, besides a battalion of 700 others in the vicinity of Manassas.

Regarding the disposition among the three months' troops to continue in service, about which there has been some inquiry, it seems to be the prevailing idea among these troops to return home before reënlisting, unless the position they occupy may demand their service. The Sixth and Tenth will doubtlessly reenlist.

In the Pennsylvania Fourth, six out of the ten companies are so disposed. From the Ohio First and Second a regiment will doubtless be created under the command of Col. MCCOOK.

Col. WILCOX, of the Michigan First, will also form a three-year regiment out of his present force, and additional recruits are now being received at Detroit.

Five whites sought refuge in our lines to-day, having escaped from Aquia Creek, where they were impressed into the Confederate service.

Both of the Rhode Island balloons which were inflated and ready for ascension, exploded while being taken to Falls Church.

REBEL CAVALRY CAPTURED.

ALEXANDRIA, Monday, July 15.

Four Connecticut troops yesterday captured four secession cavalry.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

JEFFERSON CITY, Monday, July 15.

In consequence of information having reached here from Tepton that a Secession force was gathering there, a detachment was sent them from here by train this P. M.

It is rumored that there is considerable activity among the Secessionists throughout the country above here. It is supposed they are leaving to join the different leaders. It is reported that many have gone from the opposite side of the river to join Col. HARRIS in the southern part of Callaway County. The ferries above here have been destroyed and taken possession of by the United States troops. The telegraph wires are still down west of Booneville and south of Syracuse, and are cut almost daily between these two points.

Col. MCNEILL, with a battalion of the Third Regiment reserve corps, arrived here from St. Louis by special train at 1 P. M. He guarantees protection to all peaceable citizens who remain in the discharge of their duty, but urges the necessity of their organizing and taking part in the reconstruction of society.

He closes by assuring the people of Northeastern Missouri that the United States, although preferring a quiet, uniform obedience to the laws, are yet ready and abundantly able to enforce compliance and inflict, if necessary, the extreme penalty on all active and known traitors.

JEFFERSON CITY, Monday, July 15.

Col. MCNEILL'S command crowded into Callaway County this P. M.

Col. SMITH'S Zouaves, and a portion of Col. BERNSTEINS' regiment, under Lieut.-Col. SCHAEFFER, are also approaching the same County, and the Fourth Missouri Regiment, under Col. HAMMER, will enter it from Herman simultaneously with these movements. The Illinois troops under Colonels SMITH and PALMER will approach from the east thus completely surrounding the rebel forces under Col. HARRIS. At the same time, scouting parties are marching through the country on this side of the river to clear that section of armed bands and prevent any communication with the rebels.

All is quiet here.

The Home Guards throughout this vicinity are active and vigilant, and no apprehensions are felt with reference to the assembling of the State Convention, which takes place on Monday next.

E. J. DONNELL, connected with the Quartermaster's Department of Gov. JACKSON's army, returned here to-day, and has been arrested. He is first implicated in the burning of the Osage Bridge.

LATEST REPORTS FROM MISSOURI.

QUINCY, Ill., Monday, July 15.

Brigadier-Gen. HURLBUT, of the Volunteers, has issued a proclamation to the citizens of Northeastern Missouri, denouncing the false and designing men who are seeking to overthrow the Government. He warns them that the time for tolerating treason has passed, and that the man or body of men who continue to stand in defiance of the supreme authority of the Union, peril their lives in the attempt. He says the character of the resistance which has been made is in strict conformity with the source from which it originated. Cowardly assassins watch for opportunities to murder and become heroes among their associated band, by slaughtering by stealth those whom openly they dare not meet. This system, hitherto unknown in civilized warfare, is the natural fruit which treason bears. The process of the Criminal Courts, as administered in disaffected districts, will not cure this system of assassination, but the stern and imperative demand of a military necessity, and the duty of self-protection, will furnish a sharp and decisive remedy, in the justice of a Court-martial.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 15.

Information received from Hannibal says that Ex-Senator GARESCHE had violated his parole, and left for the interior with a band of armed men.

An officer of Col. SIEGEL'S command, from Springfield, 12th, reached here to-night. He reports all quiet there. Eleven of Col. SIEGEL'S command, who were wounded at the battle of Carthage, have since died, making the total loss 21.

Capt. CONRAD'S company, which was left at Neosho by Col. SIEGEL, was surrounded by about 1,500 Arkansas cavalry, and given ten minutes to surrender. Gen. PRICE demanded that they be delivered to the Missouri troops to be shot, which the Arkansas officers refused. Their arms and effects were then taken from them, the oath administered, and they were marched out of town, under escort of the Arkansas troops, and reached Springfield Thursday.

There are from 8,000 to 10,000 Missouri and Arkansas troops concentrated at Neosho.

The rebels report their loss in the battle with Col. SIEGEL at 500.

The country around Springfield is swarming with mounted Home Guards.

GOV. HICKS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 15.

Gov. HICKS arrived in Baltimore this evening in excellent health and spirits. He is greatly surprised at the assassination rumor.

TRIAL OF RIFLED CANNON AT WEST POINT

Some interesting experiments were yesterday commenced at West Point with WIARD's rifled cannon and the HOTCHKISS projectile. The firing was with a six-pound shot at a target one mile distant, quantity of powder eight and twelve ounces. Several of the shots pierced the target, exhibiting great accuracy in range. The only drawback was, a discovery made too late to be remedied, that the projectile was too small for the bore of the gun. The party dined at Capt. ROE's West Point Hotel, and returned to the City by the evening train. To-day the large twelve-pound gun is to be tried.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

A detachment of United States Cavalry was sent from this City a few days ago, to Carlisle, Penn. Soon after their arrival a draft of two hundred was made up for the war, and forwarded on to the National Capital, in compliance with orders from the Commander-in-Chief. They are quartered in the Seventh-street Park. Recruiting for this branch of the army is getting tolerably brisk.

Capt. NEWTON, of the United States Topographical Engineers, has submitted a report of a visit to Maryland Heights, whither he was sent to exercise a little professional reconnoitering.

In Philadelphia, Mr. T. BIRLEY, BIRLEY & SONS, BIRLEY & LINN, and HILMAN & STREATHER, have each commenced one of the new steam gunboats for the navy. LYNN & SON are building another, the work on which is progressing rapidly. She is to be 165 feet long, 28 feet beam, and 12 feet deep. This vessel is expected to be ready for her machinery by the 1st of September. At the Philadelphia Navy-yard, the *Tuscarora* is being pushed forward. She will be a steam sloop-of-war, 900 tons burden, and rate 15 guns. Her length will be 210 feet.

The steamboat presented to the Government by Mr. WOLCOTT is not worth $70,000, as reported. She is seven years' old—was, it is said, South once or twice, and was purchased over a year ago by parties interested in Wisconsin pineries, for about $3,000. She is 130 feet long, 18 feet deep, and is now lying at Princeton.

A detachment of United States recruits arrived here yesterday from Rochester, and were transferred to Governor's Island.

The hands at the Navy-yard were paid off yesterday. The steam-sloop *Richmond*, was hauled into the wharf. The *North Carolina*, *Brandywine*, *Potomac*, *Supply*, *Harriet Lane* and *Rhode Island* are in the stream. The steamer *Mississippi*—to be called the *Connecticut*—is expected at the anchorage to-day.

The Navy Department yesterday mailed the orders for the departure of the U. S. sailing corvette *Dale*, from Portsmouth, N. H. The *Dale* is a second-class sloop-of-war, is 566 tons' burden, and carries 16 guns. She was attached to the last African squadron. Her orders are to join the blockade fleet.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

GEN. FREMONT AND THE FREMONT REGIMENT.

Maj.-Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT was waited upon yesterday at the Astor House, by a Committee of Officers of the Fremont Regiment, U. S. V., now in progress of formation. The deputation was introduced by Dr. JUSTUS ADELBERG, of California, the well-known geologist. Gen. FREMONT expressed himself much satisfied with the intent and purposes of the regiment, and promised his active support in procuring a speedy acceptance of the same by the authorities in Washington. This regiment is rapidly increasing, and promises fairly to equal any other till now sent to the seat of war. It consists entirely of citizens of German birth, and is commanded by R. ROSA, Esq., formerly a military engineer in the Prussian service. The place of Lieutenant-Colonel is filled by GERMAIN METTERNICH, Esq., well known by his military exploit in the revolution of 1848. Head-quarters, Humboldt Hall, Nos. 55 and 57 Forsyth-street.

THE CLINTON RIFLES.

In anticipation of the immediate acceptance of this regiment, several of the companies will go into camp on Thursday, on one of the finest camping-grounds in the vicinity of New-York. Subsistence will be furnished the troops at once, and a contract has been been made for one thousand Enfield rifles, with sword-bayonets. The members of this regiment are directed to report themselves to their several officers immediately. The officers will meet at 11 o'clock this day, (Wednesday,) at Head-quarters, No. 62 William-street.

NATIONAL GUARD ZOUAVES.

The officers of this corps, who are all members of the Seventh Regiment, take great pride in their new undertaking, and expect by their united efforts to create a command that will do honor to them and to the country. They have commenced to recruit the men, for which duty some of them are in daily attendance at the rooms, on the corner of Lafayette-place and Fourth-street; and in the evening, for the present, all congregate at the same place for drilling purposes.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED SECESSION OFFICER.

A Frenchman, named D. G. FLORY, was arrested yesterday, and brought to the Marshal's office, charged with having acted as an officer in the rebel army. Among his effects, discovered at his boarding-house, were a package of letters written in French, and a uniform used in the South with Palmetto buttons cut off. He strongly asserts his innocence, and offers to show that he was in France when Fort Sumter was taken. The case will be investigated.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

SEVENTIETH REGIMENT.—Considerable of a flutter was created yesterday among the members of the Seventieth Regiment, Col. SAMUEL GRAHAM, by a requisition from the Secretary of War for 100 cavalry from this efficient command, to depart immediately for the seat of war to engage in scouting duty. When the first call was issued for troops, Col. GRAHAM tendered the services of his command, composed of artillery and cavalry, but was told that no corps thus organized would be accepted. The Colonel, notwithstanding his hopes were thus dashed, proceeded to place the regiment on a war footing, and consequently, now that a call has been made for a portion of his force, there is some difficulty in deciding who shall have the privilege of going. To prevent hard feelings, it is suggested that the chances be drawn for, and if this is done no one can have a semblance of excuse for finding fault if he does not win the coveted privilege. The corps of 100 men, under efficient officers, will be moved at an early day.

CONTINENTAL GUARD.—This regiment, which is being raised for Col. JAMES H. PERRY, is rapidly filling up. Capt. JULIUS ERICSON, who served with distinction in the Schleswig-Holstein Army, during the revolution, is taking an active interest in the regiment, and is enlisting Company E, at No. 349 Fulton-street. Two Captains of the Thirteenth Regiment, (soon to be discharged,) with most of the men belonging to their respective commands, have signified their intention to join the Continental Guard. Capt. JAMES FARRELL, formerly of the crack Company in the Fourteenth Regiment, commanded by Captain SPRAGUE, is raising another Company, and has opened a rendezvous at No. 291 Fulton-avenue, corner of Fort Greene-place.

FIRST REGIMENT.—The First Regiment Long Island Volunteers, formerly known as the Brooklyn Phalanx, are still quartered at Fort Schuyler, and kept under strict discipline. Rev. JAMES C. BEECHER, brother of HENRY WARD BEECHER, and late Seaman's Chaplain at Hong Kong, has been elected Chaplain of the regiment. A few more men will be accepted by Col. ADAMS, if immediate application is made.

SCOTT RIFLES.—Two companies of this regiment, E and F, were raised in Brooklyn. Capt. PETTIS still remains at the corner of Orange and Fulton-streets, and will receive a few more men to fill vacancies, and will also be pleased to receive any donations for the Brooklyn men.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—It is proposed that the ladies make arrangements, as well as the city authorities, to give the Thirteenth Regiment a cordial welcome on their return home.

MECHANIC RIFLES.—The Mechanic Rifles, recently raised in the Eastern District, have elected THOMAS M. DOYLE, foreman of Victory Engine Company No. 13, Captain.

Arrivals in the City.

Gov. E. D. MORGAN, of Albany; Hon. R. P. RANNEY, of Cleveland, Ohio; Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, and Archdeacon GLISON, John PORTER, and Philip HENRY, of Montreal; W. P. SHEARMAN, of Washington; David MOODY, of the United States Revenue Service; A. Van VECHTEN and G. C. DAVIDSON, of Albany; A. WESTHEAD, of England; P. V. KELLOGG, of Utica, and P. ATKINSON, of the United States Navy, are at the Astor House.

Ex-Gov. GIBBS, of Rhode Island; Hon. ZADOCK PRATT, of Prattsville; A. A. TERRIL, New-Hamphire; Hill E. MERRILL and G. H. JONES, of Boston; E. A. CHAPIN, of New-Hampshire; Rev. F. EVANS and family, of the Bermudas, and W. E. FRANKLIN, of England, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Homer RAMSDELL, of Newburgh; Geo. F. PEABODY, of Philadelphia; S. T. CARL, of Minnesota; T. CAL, of Cuba; Prof. ROEMER of New-York; Rev. F. D. W. WARD, of Genesee; H. AMADON, of Boston; Joseph A. CLAY, of Philadelphia, and A. WILD, of Albany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Miss FOLEY, the eminent American sculptress, of Boston; N. S. LONGEE, of England; Geo. W. STEPHENS, of Montreal; Mr. TILTON and lady, of Louisville, and C. W. BEUSH, of Baltimore, are at the Brevoort House.

Rafael ROMERO, Minister from Nicaragua; Col. REESE, of the United States Army; Lieut. W. H. NALLORY, from Fortress Monroe, and Judge FOLGER, of Geneva, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. H. A. ADAMS, of the United States Navy; Lieut. E. W. FOWLER, of the United States Army, and John B. WARDLOW, of London, are at the New-York Hotel.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIAN.

FASTNET POINT, Monday, July 15.

The steamer *Hibernian*, from Liverpool, July 4, *via* Londonderry, 5th, reached this point at 9 o'clock this evening.

She has 46 cabin and 122 steerage passengers.

She reports numerous icebergs, and was detained 21 hours in a fog.

Hibernian passed steamer *Nova Scotian*, from Quebec, Saturday, on Sunday at midnight, 30 miles east of Anticosta.

The Americans in London celebrated the 4th of July with a public breakfast. Dr. PATTEN, of New-York, presided, and prayed for the extermination of Slavery. Mr. ADAMS sent a sympathetic letter.

Mr. RUNDELL PALMER, Q. C., the new Solicitor-General, will become a candidate for the representation of Richmond and Yorkshire, which is vacant by resignation of Mr. HENRY RICH.

Mr. LOVER, M. P., has published a pamphlet entitled *Austria—Her Position and Prospects*. The object is to establish a line of steamers from Southampton to Trieste under an Austrian guarantee.

The *Post's* correspondent at Rome says the Pope had recovered sufficiently from his indisposition to celebrate last Saturday the Pontifical Mass in St. Peter's, a long and fatiguing service, in honor of that Apostle, the patron of Rome.

A meeting to raise a memorial fund in behalf of the late Mr. BRAIDWOOD's family, was held at the Mansion House yesterday. The Lord Mayor presided.

The Italian Government has granted subsidies to an English Company, which has undertaken a complete system of postal and passenger steam service on the Mediterranean; the Company to be allowed to erect wharves and landing-places, thus avoiding, for the first time on the Mediterranean, the using of small boats for landing goods and passengers; but passengers are to be exempt from passport regulations.

The *Daily News* denounces the Belgravian letters, which have appeared in one of its cotemporaries, as an offence against good taste, and a calumnious caricature of English social and domestic life.

It is the intention of Her Majesty to visit Ireland towards the latter end of August.

BERKENHEAD, Friday, July 12.

The mail train arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning. At a short distance from Rugby, while proceeding at a rate of about 30 miles per hour, the boiler suddenly blew up, forcing all the carriages off the rails and down an embankment. Several passengers were severely shaken and injured. The post-office car was smashed to atoms, and Mr. STOKER had both legs blown off, and his life is despaired of.

The *Times* City Article of Thursday evening says: "There were numerous investments yesterday on the part of the public, and for the first time for several weeks Consols exhibited sustaining symptoms of animation. The 4th of the month has passed off without pressure, and the demand was moderate, both in the Bank of England and the discount market. About £9,000 in bar gold was bought by the Bank yesterday, while 50,000 sovereigns were withdrawn for America."

The railway market was depressed the whole day.

LONDON, Friday, July 5.

The weather is showery and mild. The arrivals are pretty liberal. A better line of trade, but nothing dearer than on Monday last.

COMMERCIAL NEWS BY THE HIBERNIA.

[By Telegraph from Liverpool to Londonderry.]

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 5.

COTTON.—Sales of the week, 158,600 bales, including 49,000 to speculators, and 25,000 to exporters. The market is active in both the trade and speculative departments, and the American advices per steamer *Australasian* caused an advance of ⅛d. @ ¼d. Sales on Friday 15,000 bales, including 6,000 bales to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm at the following quotations:

Orleans fair	8¾d.	Middling	8d.
Middling	8¼d.	Upland fair	8¾d.
Mobile fair	8¾d.	Middling	7¾d.

The total stock in port is estimated at 1,100,000 bales, of which 838,000 are of American descriptions.

BREADSTUFFS.—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market is steady. Wheat is more steady, with a better demand. The weather since the departure of the *Saxonia* has been unsettled.

PROVISIONS are dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Friday Noon.

Consols closed at 89⅜ for Money, and 89⅜@89⅝ for Account. The Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £572,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The latest sales were: Illinois Central, 38⅜@38 discount; Erie, 21@28.

Obituary.

Hon. NATHAN APPLETON, who died in Boston on July 14, was born in Ipswich, N. H., on Oct. 6, 1779. A collegiate course which he commenced at Dartmouth was interrupted, that he might become a partner with his brother in a mercantile undertaking in Boston, and in this branch of business he spent a large part of his life, amassing an extensive property. About the year 1821 Mr. APPLETON became deeply interested in the manufacture of cotton, and was one of the three individuals who founded Lowell. From 1831 to 1833 he was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, and in 1842 was elected a Representative to Congress. He resigned his seat, however, before the close of the term, and remained in private life until his election to the present Congress. A number of pamphlets and essays on Currency, Banking and the Tariff from his pen have been published at intervals during the past few years, and have attracted extended attention.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 16.

FLOUR in active demand; sales of 2,000 bbls. CORN MEAL, 94c.@$1 06. WHEAT, in lots, $1 25@$1 30 for White Michigan, and $1 04 for Red Winter. Oats are higher and in light supply; sales 5,000 bushels Northern, afloat, at 31c.; 5,000 do. Western on private terms. CORN dull and lower; 42c. for Western mixed in car lots. WHISKY, 16c. Received by Central Railroad for New-York—3,242 bbls. Flour, 1,295 bags Wheat, 45 cases Tobacco, 46 sacks Wool, 160 bbls. High Wines. For Boston and East—60 bbls. Beans, 628 bbls. Flour, 17 bales Wool. Shipped by tows to New-York, July 15—24,000 bushels Corn, 123,300 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 16.

FLOUR, steady, and in fair demand. WHEAT, in fair demand, and market 2c.@3c. better; sales, 9,000 bush. Milwaukee Club, at 75c.; 15,000 bush. No. 1 Chicago Spring, at 73c.; 6,000 bush. No. 1 Chicago Spring, at 77c.; 20,000 bush. Green Bay Club, at 80c. CORN, in fair demand, and market steady; sales 4,000 bush. at 32c. OATS steady; sales, 14,000 bushels, at 22c. WHISKY, steady; sales, 100 bbls. at 14c. CANAL FREIGHTS, dull and unchanged—11c.@12c. for Corn and Wheat to New-York. *Imports*—4,000 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bush. Wheat, 160,000 bush. Corn, 40,000 bush. Oats, 13,000 bush. Barley. *Exports*—4,000 bbls. Flour, 5,500 bush. Wheat, 6,300 bush. Corn, 10,000 bush. Oats, 18,000 bush. Rye.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, July 16.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT in better demand, and advanced 1 cent; sales, last night, 11,000 bushels Prairie Chicago Spring at 74c.; to-day, 10,000 bushels prime Chicago Spring at 75c. CORN quiet; sales last evening, 12,300 bushels Western mixed at 34½c. OATS —Western held at 25c., without sales. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged: Flour 28c., Wheat 8c., Corn 7c.@7½c. to New-York. *Imports*—932 barrels Flour; 64,000 bushels Wheat; 85,000 bushels Corn; 14,000 bushels Rye; 24,200 bushels Oats. *Exports*—391 barrels Flour; 12,700 bushels Wheat; 58,500 bushels Corn; 3,400 bushels Rye.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 16—*In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Bonhire, Mr. Bonhire, Master Bonhire, Mr. Coitart, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter and family, A. W. Wall, Mr. and Mrs. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. Jordan, nurse and infant, Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Cox and family, Mrs. Otley, Lewis Thompson, Capt. Shaw, Mr. Wilson, H. M. Scott, Mr. and Miss Bryne, Mr. and Mrs. Lepier and family, J. O'Donohue, John McDonald, and 194 steerage passengers.

In steamship Circlor, from Kingston, Jam.—J. Otterer, T. Massos, D. Deire, T. K. Kelleo, J. A. Moxey, W. Apneley, R. C. Sougee, E. Goodriem, C. C. Starbuck, A. Wall, W. P. Neuman, A. P. West, J. Davids and 2 sons, H. Morris, J. McDonald, F. L. Vinton, Thos. Smith, lady and family, Mrs. Charlotte Davis, J. Bencler, T.